In the Freedom of the East,
Lies the Peace of the West

Nippon Times

We Fight With Firmness,
We Build With Kindness

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NIPPON EXPORTS TO F.I.C. FIXED BY AGREEMENT

Yoshizawa and Decoux Attach Signatures to Plan Set For Current Year

COMMUNIQUES ISSUED

Negotiations Held Subsequent To Accord on Shipments of Products to Japan

An enforcement agreement was signed at Saigon on Thursday between Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador, and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, regarding the supply of Japanese products to French Indo-China for the current year of 1943, according to an announcement by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs at 4 p.m. on Thursday.

The agreement was signed, the announcement revealed, as the result of negotiations which have been held subsequent to the signing of the enforcement agreement concluded on January 25 this year regarding the supply to Japan of rice and maize, and the enforcement agreement signed on March 5 concerning the export to Japan of French Indo-China products.

Ministry's Announcement

The announcement of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs follows:

"With regard to the enforcement agreement between Japan and French Indo-China for the current year of the 18th of Showa or 1943 in pursuance of the Japanese-French Agreement relative to customs, trade and method of payment, negotiations have been conducted with regard to the supply of Japanese products to French Indo-China following the signing of the enforcement agreement concluded on January 25 this year, concerning the supply to Japan of rice and maize, and the enforcement agreement signed on March 5 concerning the export to Japan of French Indo-China products. As a result an enforcement agreement was signed at Saigon today, August 19, between the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, and the Governor-General of French Indo-China, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux."

Signed in Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, August 19.—The enforcement agreement concerning exports from Japan to French Indo-China was signed at 12:15 p.m. today by Japanese Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa and Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux at the Governor-General's official residence here. The agreement was the final detail remaining in the third fiscal year's Japan-French Indo-China Economic Enforcement Agreement which is based on the Japan-French Indo-China Economic Agreement and had been postponed because of certain reasons held by both parties.

At the signature meeting official notes concerning the method of importing Japanese exports into French Indo-China and other matters were also exchanged. The agreement concerning French Indo-China exports to Japan was set in the arrangements signed in January and March this year. Thus with the signing of the latest enforcement agreement the third fiscal year's Japan-French Indo-China Economic Enforcement Agreement was completed.

Concerning the signing of the agreement both the Japanese Ambassadorial Headquarters and the Government-General of French Indo-China issued communiques. In the Japanese communique it was revealed that the agreement set the amount of allotted and non-allotted products which Japan will send to French Indo-China during this fiscal year. The various methods in which they will be handled were also agreed upon, the communique disclosed, also stating that French Indo-China exports to Japan were decided by the Saigon Agreement signed on January 25 concerning rice and maize, and the Hanoi Agreement signed on March 5 concerning products other than rice and maize.

U.S. Transport Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 18.—A medium-sized American transport was sunk in the Atlantic Ocean by a submarine during the latter part of May, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to a report from Washington,

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Hungarian Minister Sends Greetings on National Day

First Broadcast From Japan to Hungary Marks Celebration of Saint Stephan's Day; Baron Mitsui Extends Felicitations

The first radio broadcast to Hungary from Japan was made on Thursday on the occasion of the celebration of Saint Stephan's Day, national holiday of Hungary, when Baron Takaharu Mitsui, President of the Japan-Hungary Cultural Society (left in photo), and Hungarian Minister to Tokyo, Nicholas de Vegh, sent their greetings from the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

Commemorating Saint Stephan's Day, national holiday of Hungary, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan on Thursday evening broadcast a special 20-minute overseas program to Hungary.

The occasion marked the first broadcast ever directed to Hungary, and words of greetings were extended by Nicholas de Vegh, Hungarian Minister to Tokyo, and Baron Takaharu Mitsui, President of the Japan-Hungary Cultural Society.

The broadcast was to reciprocate the cordial celebrations held this spring on the occasion of Tenchosetsu sponsored by the official circles and the public of Hungary. At that time, the Hungarian radio broadcast a festive program in which the orchestra of the Royal Hungarian Opera House gave a performance of the "Japanese Suite" composed by Alexander Veress, who was awarded the first prize in Japan, for this composition written on the occasion of the 2,600th anniversary of foundation of the Japanese Empire.

In his message to the Hungarian people on Thursday, Minister de Vegh stressed the mutual admiration and comradeship-in-arms between Japan and Hungary, two nations which are today united in common endeavor to set up a new and happier world order.

"Like the Japanese," he declared, "the Hungarian people turn to their first Sovereign for moral and spiritual guidance in the critical moments of their respective histories. The people of Hungary call themselves children of Saint Stephan, Founder of the Kingdom of Hungary. King Stephan is looked upon as the Defender, incarnation of the most sublime national virtues."

Baron Mitsui in his message extended the sincere felicitations and good wishes of Hungary's friends in Japan.

The musical portion of the program featured violin solos by Professor Fery Lorant and selections of new Japanese music by Japan's foremost blind koto artist, Michio Miyagi.

INDUSTRIAL FABRIC RENDERED PERFECT

State Requisitions Operators of War-Vital Industries—Premier Exhorts Leaders

Japan perfected its wartime industrial structure on Thursday when the operators of the nation's industrial undertakings vital to its war effort were ordered by the State to place themselves in requisition.

The move constituted the final touches on the great work of creating an industrial order which is an absolute necessity for the nation to successfully prosecute the War of Greater East Asia which is for the self-existence and self-defense of the Empire and at the same time for the liberation of Greater East Asia from long years of American and British tyranny.

The historic move by the State enlarges the vision of the nation's industrial captains leading their numerous subordinates who have already been requisitioned as parents lead children in the great work of increasing and strengthening the nation's fighting power to an extent which is necessary if victory in the war of which there is a firm conviction is to be made an actual reality.

Tojo Instructs Leaders

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo gave an address of instructions to the operators of controlled industries after they had put on the badges they received together with the requisitions on them. The ceremony in which the operators of the nation's companies turning out materials vital to the war effort were requisitioned was held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 11:30 a.m.

Prime Minister Tojo was seated in the center of the foreign-style room which contained the requisitions on the industrial captains. The industrial operators present, then, received badges showing that their wearers are requisitioned industrialists.

After a short interval, Prime Minister Tojo delivered an address of instructions. On both sides of him were Welfare Minister Tatsunosuke Koizumi, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, War Vice-Minister Kyoji Tominaga, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke

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U.S. ARMY JOURNAL FEARS REICH MIGHT

Admits Germany Will Not Collapse Through Bombing; Sees Long War Ahead

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 18.—Throwing cold water on the American public's trend to underestimate Germany's fighting power, the United States army's weekly organ, the Yank, in its latest issue warned that Germany continues to have tremendous strength and that the war will go on for a long time.

Outlining the recent developments on the Eastern Front and throughout Europe, the Yank declared as follows;

"During the one month between July 5 and August 5, huge numbers of German and Soviet forces fought each other over a tremendously long front in intense and bitter fighting hitherto unparalleled in history. The Soviets paid highly in the battle for Orel but there is no question that those operations marked the decisive period of change on the Eastern Front. At least, the fighting at Orel and Bielgorod forced the Germans from the offensive to the defensive.

"But the Soviets will still have to keep up this bloody fighting. That is because not only are the Germans fighting on a front one thousand miles away from their homeland but they also occupy the very important Ukraine. The German army has recovered completely from the blow suffered at Stalingrad and today has enormous armed strength.

"Their morale is high, their equipment is excellent and they have superior fighting technique. Further, the Reich army continues to have abundant numbers of fighting personnel, probably having a huge force of 350 divisions. Germany's economic strength is also far more powerful than was expected.

"There is a tendency for the general public to overestimate the significance of the Sicilian operations, but those operations absolutely do not comprise a second front; they did not succeed in pulling even one division from the Eastern Front. Operations to invade Europe too

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BURMA DECIDES ON THEIN MAUNG AS TOKYO ENVOY

Head of State Ba Maw Takes Formal Decision After Consultation With Cabinet

IS POPULAR STATESMAN

Ambassador Has Led Colorful Life—Career as Diplomat Promises of Success

Domei

RANGOON, August 19.—The appointment of Finance Minister Thein Maung as the first Burmese Ambassador to Japan was formally decided upon today by Head of State Ba Maw of Burma, as a result of consultations with the Cabinet and the Privy Council. Upon receipt of a formal writ of appointment, the first Burmese envoy to Japan will leave Rangoon for his new post.

Career of Envoy

Affectionately dubbed by his Japanese friends as "Saigo" for his close resemblance to the famed Nippon hero-statesman of the Meiji restoration of 1868, 52 year old Dr. Thein Maung, who, today, has been appointed Burma's first ambassador to Japan, is, by virtue of his geniality and all-round capability, one of the most popular statesmen in Burma. A doctor of medicine, a newspaper publisher, businessman politician and a dyed-in-wool anti-British Burmese nationalist, Dr. Thein Maung, whose past reads like Jack-of-all-trades, has now embarked on a fresh career as a diplomat which promises to be as colorfully successful as his past endeavors.

Born on February 1, 1891 in the town of Paungde, 144 miles north of Rangoon, young Thein Maung passed through elementary schools and up through Rangoon University where he took his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1913. Following graduation, he left Rangoon immediately for Calcutta to take up medical studies. Medicine, according to Thein Maung himself, failed to prick his youthful imagination but he undertook a course at Calcutta University in order to please his father's cherished wish that he become Dr. Thein Maung; seven years of medical study at Calcutta University brought young Thein Maung his doctor's degree and an insight into finance and economics wherewith he became infatuated and eagerly absorbed at night lectures following his medical studies.

Starts English Paper

Medicine, however, held no love for the bustling young man and following his brief medical practice in Rangoon, Thein Maung in 1920 started an English paper called the New Burma. As editor-publisher of this tri-weekly paper, he plunged headlong into the thick of Burma's politics with the object of realizing his long-nurtured ambition to see Burma an independent nation.

During the controversial years of 1920 to 1928, editor Thein Maung wielded his journalistic pen as a weapon to stir up the feeling of nationalism and agitated for home rule which was then the question of the hour. In 1928, he initiated a new cry for complete independence, one of the first to openly advocate this daring demand.

Party Formation Decided

On April 4, 1930, Thein Maung, who by then leaped into political prominence as the chief of Pyi Thu Aphwe or the peoples party, invited to his

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UNREST MOUNTS IN CHIANG CITY; MORALE IS LOW

Chungking Is Striving Desperately to Put Its Own House in Order

NORTHWEST PLAN FAILS

Facing Dilemma in Trying to Check Anglo-U.S. Encroachments While Getting Aid

Domei

CANTON, August 18.—Already more than six years at war, Chungking is finding itself in about the last stage of prostration. Although it remains to be seen what attitude it will hereafter adopt in view of this situation, it is not difficult to gauge the general trend from the recent various agitations observed among its leaders.

(1) In the first place, Chungking is desperately striving to put its own house in order. This activity became conspicuous at about the time the Central Political Council and the 10th plenary session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the rebel Kuomintang met in the fall last year.

The much-vaunted counter-offensive on Japan has come to be discussed little and more emphasis has come to be placed on the adjustment of the military strength at home. A military service conference was called and the replenishment of the army considered.

Bolstering Party Power

In the political field, the Kuomintang has undertaken to spread the influence of the party to the provinces. A social administration conference was held to make adjustments in local administration, while the 10th plenary session of the Committees passed a bill for strengthening price control which was enforced as from January 15 this year.

Another noteworthy feature is the development of the youth movement. A lively movement among the young men and women of rebel China centering on the Three People's Principles Youth Corps has been set going throughout the country and the intention of the Chungking leaders to appeal to the mainstay, middle stratum of the mass has become apparent.

Although the development of the Northwest begun in real earnest in the summer last year came to be regarded as almost hopeless, the Chungking authorities have not yet abandoned their policy of continuing the work. The policies and measures of Chungking are encountering severe difficulties and in some cases producing just the opposite results from those sought, but they are persisting and have somehow managed through.

(2) They are still relying on the United States and Britain, if no longer as a basic policy, then from expediency. It has often been pointed out that the determined resistance of Chungking was based on its psychology of reliance on the resources of the United States and Britain but the War of Greater East Asia which Chungking had prayed for and in some measure brought about has only precipitated it into desperate straits.

With the Anglo-American policy making a ruthless use of Chungking for their own selfish ends becoming more and more undisguised, the resentment of the Chinese

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Today's Press Comments

August 20, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Requisitioning of Company Presidents

NIPPON SANGYO—Article 3 of the Requisitionee's Duties Rules says that a requisitionee who is the head of a business enterprise should take cognizance of his obligations as one on whom the entire responsibility for carrying on production devolves and must set an example to his subordinates in the observance of his obligations and rules, besides striving to whip up the morale of all those who are working under him and seeking to form a harmonious family of all members of the management, office staff and plant workers, so that all may contribute to the strengthening of the nation's fighting power.

The representatives of the heads of business enterprises on the occasion of the requisitioning of heads of Government-managed industrial companies declared that they would dedicate themselves to the task of effecting phenomenal increase in production by tightening the unity of all working under them and giving their best. Thus company presidents have pledged their all-out efforts toward increasing industrial efficiency, the primary aim of the requisition measure.

This spirit and sense of responsibility of all the heads of enterprises who have been requisitioned must certainly be shared also by other company presidents who have not been requisitioned.

OUR NAVY PLANES SINK 1 TUGBOAT, 7 BARGES AT VELLA LAVELLA ISLE

Heavily Damage 7 Other Barges at Enemy Landing Point

RAID MADE TUESDAY

Japanese Fliers Also Start Fires in Three Places in The Vicinity

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, August 19.—Imperial Navy Air Units, continuing their devastating attacks on the enemy in the Solomons area, swooped down on an enemy landing point on Vella Lavella Island early Tuesday morning and instantaneously sank one tugboat and sank seven landing barges, heavily damaged seven other barges, and caused fires in three places in the vicinity.

Our air units caught the enemy completely by surprise. The tugboat, which was sunk instantly, and some 20 landing barges were at anchor near Biloa at the time.

In this operation, the Japanese loss consisted of one plane which has not yet returned.

In the fast dimming dusk of the same day, our units similarly raided the enemy forces at a landing point on the same island, but due to the darkness, the result of the attack was not ascertained.

Yanks Hit Drafting of Married Men With Tots; Solons Join Opposition

Sing Sing Penitentiary Warden Declares Conscription Of Fathers Will Demoralize Morale; Urges Convicts Be Given Chance to Serve Colors

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 18.—The intention of drafting "married men with children" for military services, which was disclosed by the United States Government authorities today, was met by bitter criticisms and objections from all quarters of American society, it is reported from Washington.

American Congressmen who are preparing to return to their respective homes are betraying strong tendencies against the Government proposal.

However, in reflecting upon the shortage of American servicemen, they are desperately attempting to exempt the recruiting of American fathers.

In this connection, Representatives Charles Dewey, Illinois, Democrat, and Clarence Cannon, Florida, Democrat, suggest that those who became fathers prior to the Pearl Harbor attack be exempted from conscription.

Representative Robert Ramspeck of Georgia, Democrat, averred that new deliberations will have to be immediately undertaken to solve the deplorable manpower shortage problem.

In proposing a solution to this problem, Warden Lewis Lawes of Sing Sing Penitentiary, New York, suggested at the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco today that "patriotic convicts" be given the chance to serve their country.

"The conscription of American fathers will collapse the morale at the home front," Lawes declared. "At the present, there are countless healthy and robust convicts who are burning with patriotism. Before American fathers are drafted for services, these loyal convicts should be conscripted."

NO PROGRESS NOTED IN CHUNGKING AREAS

Chiang Resorts to Armed Pressure to Develop Ballyhooed Northwestern Provinces

Domei

NANKING, August 19.—Despite the bombastic propaganda regarding the development of the northwestern provinces on the ten-year project by the Chungking regime, no tangible progress has yet been witnessed while the people's protest against Chungking's unreasonable oppression is greatly aggravated, let alone their non-cooperative attitude toward the Government policy. Chungking which is utterly impotent in inducing its people to cooperate with the Government, is now resorting to armed pressure.

The tardy process of the development of the northwestern provinces particularly during the six months from January to June was lately disclosed by a traveler who returned from an inspection tour through the hinterlands.

In view of the ten-year project the Chungking regime founded the Northwest Natural Resources Development Committee in Lanchow. With the investment of 35,000,000 yuan for the first year, the Committee launched on improving the fields of communications, mining, water system, agriculture, education and sanitation.

Many Youths Mobilized

With regard to necessary manpower, compulsory requisitioning is being conducted in accordance with the Northwest Development Immigration Ordinance which was formally enacted at the end of last year. Some 500,000 to 100,000 youths between the ages of 16 and 20 have already been recruited. They were mostly dispatched to the northwestern provinces charged with the task of building highways and military bases as well as of cultivating wastelands. At the same time, many engineers have been mobilized who are now engaged in industrial activities.

In Shensi Province, the general survey, preliminary to the construction of communication facilities has been completed and now the installation of telephone service is under way. In the industrial field, every household was forced to set up one spinning machine and every village, two machines. As to developing mineral products, the increased production by 200,000 tons by the end of the next three years is aimed. Some 30,000 wells and reservoirs are to be constructed while 3,000 ditches will also be dug in the near future.

The wastelands will be utilized to plant trees, cotton, and to cultivate agricultural products. In the sphere of sanitation, health officers are to be installed while each province will be provided with at least one library. Contrary to the grand plan, actual progress is slow, some 220 kilometers only being cultivated by some

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RED ATTACKS FAIL AGAINST GERMANS

Attempts to Break Through in Isyum Area Frustrated—Soviet Tank Losses Heavy

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 18.—All attempts of the Soviets to break through in the fighting area of Isyum, on the Eastern Front, with strong infantry and tank formations were frustrated in bitter hand-to-hand fighting, with the enemy suffering the destruction of numerous tanks as well, it was announced in the official German war communique.

The German communique also revealed results of the fighting in other sectors of the Eastern Front as follows:

In the areas south and southwest of Bielgorod, Soviet attacks collapsed, involving enormous losses to the Soviet side, including the destruction of 92 Red tanks. The S S tank grenadier division "Totenkopf" particularly excelled in the offensive and defensive battle in this area.

All attempts of the Soviet to break through South and Southwest of Vyazma, Southwest of Belyj and Southwest of Lake Ladoga were warded off in bitter fighting. The enemy losses in the battle on the Eastern front were particularly high on Tuesday. 317 tanks were destroyed altogether.

German bombers, which raided naval targets off the Algerian coast sank one enemy transport of medium size and damaged another enemy merchantman.

Foe Loses 56 Planes

Enemy air formations which penetrated into Southern Germany Tuesday, lost, according to reports available so far, 51 four-engined bombers and five fighters which were shot down by German fighters and anti-aircraft defense.

The population suffered losses in two cities in Southern Germany. Another five enemy aircraft were downed over occupied French zones as well as over Southern France. One German fighter was lost.

Last night the enemy dropped a number of explosive and incendiary bombs over localities in the Northern German coastal area. Losses were caused among the civil population. Night fighters and anti-aircraft artillery of the Luftwaffe downed at least 37 machines out of the British bomber formations.

In the night preceding August 18, German bombers penetrated as far as Southeastern and Central Britain and raided among others the industrial city of Lincoln effectively with bombs of all calibers.

In the fighting on Sicily, the Hermann Goering tank division as well as the fifteenth and twenty-ninth tank grenadier divisions, the first paratroop division and the 22nd anti-aircraft brigade particularly distinguished themselves.

FOE'S LOSSES HEAVY IN BOMBING GERMANY

U.S. Army in England Admits Huge Toll

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—The United States 8th Air Squadron in England admitted today that numerous American planes were lost in the raids attempted on Ravensburg and Schweinfurt, both in Central Germany, on Monday, it is reported from London.

An announcement admitting the losses and the solidarity of German anti-aircraft defenses was made in substance as follows:

"American heavy bomber and fighter formations that raided Ravensburg and Schweinfurt were met by deadly and furious retaliation of degree hitherto unencountered. Numerous American planes were shot down and the exact figures of the losses are not as yet ascertained."

It is reported that the Flying Fortresses and Thunderbolt fighters participated in the raids.

RAILWAY CARTOONS SHOWN

Exhibit Displays Pictures of Progress in Transportation

An amusing and at the same time instructive display of paintings is being shown on the 4th floor of the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Nihonbashi. It will be open until August 23. In a series of cartoon-style paintings, the self-sacrificing lives of the railway workers, and how much, with a little thought and care on the part of the public, their heavy load can be eased, is humorously and cleverly portrayed.

Also of interest are the pictures showing the progress made by Japan in transportation, beginning with the first palanquin.

401 Post Offices in P.I.

Domei

MANILA, August 19.—Twenty-one additional post offices were reopened for business, thus bringing the total number in operation to 401. The newly authorized post offices are distributed throughout the Philippine Islands, including municipalities in Luzon and Visayan Provinces.

Court Rank Raised

Hirata Atsutane, noted scholar of Japanese classics during the Tokugawa Period, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his death on Thursday was posthumously honored with his Court Rank raised to the Junior Grade of the Third Rank in recognition of his distinguished services rendered to the Imperial cause.

GERMAN SPIRIT HIGH, DECLARES GOEBBELS

Bombing by Enemy Will Not Lead to Confusion—Avers Reich Victory Sure

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—"Anti-Axis bombing of German cities will fail to send Germany into confusion," declared German Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, in a speech made at a conference of organs associated with the Propaganda Ministry held on Monday and Tuesday.

He asserted that the greatest problems of the present moment were air raids and this war in the air is exposing the German people to a very trying ordeal. "The Reich Government, however," he said, "is doing its best to lessen the sacrifices and hardships brought about by the devilish bombing of the enemy."

The Reich Propaganda Minister revealed his confidence in the people, saying that he was sure they would face the situation with high spirit. "Although there may be ups and downs in the fighting," he added, "no one can keep victory away from the German people."

Lauds Hamburg Citizens

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—Hamburg citizens were praised for their coolness in the midst of the recent enemy air raid by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, in a speech delivered before them on Tuesday.

Dr. Goebbels went to Hamburg with Home Minister Dr. Wilhelm Frick to inspect the damage suffered and confer with local officials concerning measures to be taken in the future.

In his address, the Propaganda Minister said that Hamburg had become the German front line in the enemy's nerve war against the German people. The citizens of Hamburg, he declared, had won great results in this nerve war with their indomitable spirit and he lauded them highly for their cool action under the incessant enemy bombardment. "This attitude of the Hamburg citizens, he said," has won them a page in history.

Moreover, he added that the nation which built the Siegfried Line and the Atlantic Barrier before and during the war, would build German cities more beautiful than ever after the war, never forgetting the contribution made by the people of Hamburg to the future and freedom of Germany.

No Progress Noted In Chungking Areas

(Continued From Page 1)

50,000 coolies. In the industrial field, the Central Wartime Industrial Leaders' Training Corps in Sian is entrusted with the duty of training 10,000 workers, of cultivating 220 square kilometers as well as of manufacturing 500,000 blankets for military use. However, no tangible progress has been made so far.

In Kansu Province, the development of Minhsien, Hohsi and the areas along the Taoho River is being carried on, by mobilizing some 800 troops of the Yungyu Army, and employing 400 laborers. So far, they have already cultivated 250 square kilometers. In Tzukow, some 20 kilometers east of Lanchow, an ammunition manufacturing factory was constructed within the arsenal and in Taosha a factory to assemble automobile accessories was built. In the Hohsi area, it is rumored that nickel can be developed and some American engineers have been dispatched there. However, nothing has been heard of the result of the investigation.

More Timber Urged

In Ninghsia Province, self-sufficiency in timber supply is planned and every household is to plant at least ten saplings annually by the order of the Government. In the industrial field, the manufacture of matches is being undertaken.

In Tsinghai Province, training of youths, prohibition of smoking, encouragement of literacy, construction of highways, and cultivation of bushes and basins are now forced to the fore without much success. It is reported that only one-fifth of the whole plan has been completed.

The peculiarity in developing Tsinghai Province is that military forces, some 3,000 to 5,000 soldiers in one district, are being employed. As industrial activities, the manufacture of leather is going on; however nothing accurate concerning the exact output is known. In the hinterland, some 10,000 are engaged in alluvial mining.

Sinkiang Province is exerting its utmost in improving the mode of living of the masses as well as in propagating education. Six years ago, it started out on a three-year project and last year entered into the third period of the same project with some successful result in the industrial enterprises. However, due to the shortage of necessary raw materials, speedy progress seems impossible.

Suiyuan Province has a plan to cultivate some 10 to 30 square kilometers, but regarding the practicability of the plan, nothing is known.

Anglo-U.S. Air Vandals Destroy La Scala, World Famous Opera House in Milan Raid

Domei

ROME, August 18.—La Scala Opera House, mecca of the world's operatic activities, had been totally demolished by the Anglo-Saxon barbarians of the air among the many historic structures of the picturesque city of Milan, a report of the Stefani News Agency said today.

The world-famous theater was completely destroyed by anti-Axis aerial bombing. By this act of vandalism the centuries old precious operatic tradition, the famous museum of music and other invaluable relics which are the heritage of the world as well as Italy's were reduced to ashes.

To appear on the stage of La Scala was regarded as the height of glory for an opera artist the world over and the artists, musicians and directors of the world vied for the honor. The sight of the historic monument lying in charred ruins impresses one as the end of art itself.

Designed by Pierre Marini in 1776, the theater accommodated an audience of 3,600.

Commenting on the Anglo-Saxon outrage, Miss Nobuko Hara, who was formerly a soprano of La Scala troupe, told a newspaper interviewer at her home Thursday:

"La Scala was the holyland of all the operatic artists the world over. Situated a distance from the hoary, mediaeval castle of Forcello and standing side by side with the famous cathedral of Duomo it was one of the cultural centers of Europe.

"I visited Italy about 10 years ago. At once I proceeded to Milan, city of music, and began preparations for the examination to qualify as a member of La Scala troupe. The examination was so difficult that I had to take it five times before I could pass.

"The stage there was so big that I used to feel tired getting back to my greenroom. The sounds of wind and rain could be produced merely by pressing a button, while more buttons neatly arranged in a box automatically changed the scenery. The seating arrangements were the work of the 18th century. The center box on the second floor was reserved for the King and Queen. Four smaller boxes were fixed underneath.

"Whenever a new opera was to be produced, a small model stage was constructed with hundreds of marionettes dressed exactly as they would be on the real stage manipulated to give the exact idea."

Burma Decides On Thein Maung As Tokyo Envoy

(Continued from Page 1)

residence, then at 253 Fair Street in Rangoon, for breakfast his three young friends Dr. Ba Thaung, U Thein Maung and U Hla Baw. Out of that Burmese New Year's discussion germinated the idea of creating a Thakin party which, when formed, was to play an important role in Burma's political battle for freedom from British rule.

Although Thein Maung was personally unable to take part in the formation of the new party owing to his various duties, he threw his sponsorship behind the movement, leaving the younger men to assume the active work. According to Thein Maung's word "the people of Burma, I thought, were behind the times. I felt that the Burmese people must be brought around to realize they were their own masters—that is 'Thakins' ".

In 1937 Thein Maung became patron of the Burma-Japan Society and when the British attempted to force the Burmese people to declare a boycott against Japan made goods, he played an instrumental role in checking this sentiment. He went so far as to create a Burma Trade Federation through which he bought Japanese goods and distributed them among the Burmese retailers.

Continues Anti-British Activities

Besides his business and political activities, Thein Maung during this period continued the vigorous anti-British movement through his New Burma, writing such editorials as those entitled "British Imperialism," "British Injustice" and "Separation." For these outspoken declarations, his paper was fined approximately 8,000 Rupees by British authorities.

One of the first to spread knowledge of Japan among the Burmese by writing various articles on Japan especially relating to economic aspects, Thein Maung early realized the significance of Japan's industrial role as an Asiatic nation and stressed Burma would do well to follow Japan's example. "The west having failed, we must turn toward the east," he wrote in an editorial during that time. Thein Maung went to London in November 1930 and again in October 1931 as a member of the roundtable conference.

Goes To London

Becoming Commerce Minister in 1937, he travelled to London to negotiate a United Kingdom-Burma trade agreement. In November 1939, Thein Maung visited Japan for the first time as President of the Burma Trade Federation for the purpose of commercial investigations and succeeded in selling Burmese rice to Japan. When war broke out on December 8, 1941, Thein Maung left Rangoon unobtrusively on the information that the British soon would attempt to arrest him. He maintained a nomadic life from place to place in an automobile until Japanese troops contacted him at Maymyo on May 5, 1942.

With the establishment of the provisional Burmese Government on August 1, 1942, he was appointed Finance Minister and visited Japan for the second time early this year as member of Dr. Ba Maw's Mission. On August 1 he was appointed Finance Minister of the new independent Burmese Government. He has a wife and daughter, and is an ardent Buddhist and sportsman—tennis being his favorite game.

Unrest Mounts In Chiang City: Morale Is Low

(Continued From Page 1)

under the Chiang regime steadily mounted.

More Aid Wanted

In order that they continue the resistance, Chungking leaders well know that they must secure more aid from the United States and Britain and their appeals are bound to grow more and more frantic with increased strain but for all that, or rather because of that, the dissatisfaction of Chungking over the negative attitude of their tutors is gradually intensifying.

In order to alleviate the situation, Chiang Kai-shek has taken up what he calls a policy of "self-reliance and perseverance." The idea is that although Chungking's appeals for aid to the United States and Britain will grow more and more urgent it will merely use Anglo-American strength as a means of continuing the resistance. Since the Anglo-Saxon idea is also to make use of Chungking for its own selfish ends, it is to be an unscrupulous game of wits.

(3) Chungking is facing extreme difficulties. Since the ultimate aim of Chungking is not to rely on the United States and Britain for its existence, it must build up its own national strength as a means of checking Anglo-American encroachments on the strength of the aid they may send, even if Chungking should still dream of an anti-Axis victory.

At any rate, it is clear that Chungking has thoroughly lost faith in the sincerity of the United States and Britain to help and that it has become increasingly necessary to build up its own strength. Owing to the feudal nature of the Chungking society, however, the task is proving more formidable than it had bargained for.

NANKING TO STABILIZE CENTRAL RESERVE NOTES

Preparing to Institute Government Control Over Exchange Rates

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 18.—In a drastic step to stabilize the value of the Central Reserve Bank notes on the foreign exchange market, the National Government of China, which has decided to discard the easy-going attitude toward the economic activity of third party nationals and firms in Shanghai, are preparing to institute government control over the exchange rate between Chinese currency on the one hand and the Reichsmark and the Swiss franc on the other.

Chinese authorities plan to empower the C.R.B. with the right to exercise control over the foreign exchange market which had been held by foreign banks, in order to stabilize the exchange rate of the C.R.B. notes with these two foreign currencies.

In this connection, it may be recalled that the recent announcement of the National Government concerning compulsory purchasing of cotton yarn piece goods made clear that these goods held by third party nationals or firms will be affected by the new economic measure.

Economic circles here believe that negotiations are under way in Nanking between the National Government, the Ambassadors of Germany and Italy, and diplomatic representatives of the other third party countries to secure their cooperation in the cotton-purchasing scheme, as well as the proposed Chinese control over the foreign exchange market.

It is expected that the third party nationals dealing in cotton goods will reach an agreement on the question with the Chinese authorities in the near future.

RED JOURNAL VOICES 2ND FRONT DEMAND

Germans Pushing Preparations For Large-Scale Offensive, Report Soviet Scribes

Domei

MOSCOW, August 18.—With the German forces stubbornly holding back the Red Army's desperate offensive, a demand for the formation of a second front was made again today in the Red Army organ, Red Star.

Since the Germans are also moving out in stabbing local counter-thrusts the Red High Command declared today: "Not only are the German forces changing rapidly and continuously in a confusing manner the direction of their counter-actions seeking the weak points in the Soviet attack lines, but have concentrated enormous amounts of men and materials and are eagerly awaiting the beginning of a frontal attack covering the whole front."

Meanwhile, Soviet correspondents report from the front that "the German forces are steadily pushing preparations to turn to a large-scale offensive from their defense lines," revealing that heavy clouds of uncertainty hover over the Eastern Front. Such being the situation, and now that the Sicilian fighting is over, the Soviet forces are faced with the utmost necessity of the formation of a second front.

Demanding again the immediate formation of the much talked of but yet to be formed second front, a Soviet military commentator declared as follows in the Red Star today:

"The Germans wish the German-Soviet War to be a long drawn out one and are offering tremendous resistance sending out enormous numbers of men and materials. The Germans did not divert their strength even to the Sicilian front. The Soviet forces are attacking the Germans from the west but there is much room to make use of anti-Axis strength.

"The Anglo-American press reports that the Quebec Conference was called to discuss the formation of a second front but as far as the Soviet Union understands it, a second front must be nothing other than a front which will divert from 50 to 60 German divisions from the Eastern Front. If the anti-Axis forces immediately set up a second front, the war will end early but if not the war will be a prolonged one, as desired by the Germans, and the anti-Axis forces will have to pay a high price in sacrifices over a long period of time."

Flays Soviets' Attitude

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 18.—Perplexed by the sphinx-like attitude of the Soviet Union, Carol Binder, an American commentator writing in the influential Bolivian paper, La Razon, once again discusses the not quite understandable relations existing between the United States and Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other.

"The Soviet Government was not invited to the Quebec Conference because it did not want to attend," declared Binder. "That is all there is to it. Should the Governments of the anti-Axis nations be able to adjust mutually their military and political activity, the future of the war would be hopeful, but should the American, British and the Soviet Governments be unable to reach an agreement on their fundamental policies that would invite a serious result.

"Due to this point, the Quebec Conference is very important. Even so, it is unknown to what extent the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union are at the present cooperating, and joint operations in the future are just as much in the dark.

"After maintaining a meaningful silence for several months the Soviet press and radio last week suddenly started declaring that the relations between America and Britain and the Soviet Union had become bad because the anti-Axis forces have not formed a second front.

"The anti-Axis forces, however, are continuing operations in Sicily and several thousands of their bombers are bombing Europe and dealing blows on the munitions industries there. With that being the present situation, the Soviet criticism is uncalled for. It is ridiculous for the Soviet radio to say that its Government was not invited to the Quebec Conference; it is an acknowledged fact that all it had to do to be invited was to declare its desire to attend.

"But according to Gordon Lennox, America, Britain and the Soviet Union are informing each other of military movements and other matters so we must not make too hasty guesses concerning the Soviet's dissatisfaction."

2 Soviet Boats Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—German patrol boats sank two Soviet gunboats off Taganrog in the Sea of Azov from last night up till this morning.

Artists From French Indo-China Now Busy Preparing for Exhibit to Be Held in Kyoto

The three French Indo-China artists, Nguyen Nam Son, professor of the School of Superior Fine Arts of Hanoi and Luong Xuan Nhi and Nguyen Van Ty, members of the Board of Judges of the Society for the Encouragement of Art, who are now visiting Japan at the invitation of the Society for International Cultural Relations, are eagerly preparing for the Indo-China Modern Arts Exhibition which is scheduled to be held in Kyoto from August 24.

Upon their arrival in Japan they were warmly greeted both in Kobe and Kyoto, and since July 21 they have been staying at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. During their sojourn in Tokyo they have visited some prominent Japanese artists, including Chosei Miwa, Insho Domoto, Hoshun Yamaguchi, Shutei Ota, Masutaro Yasui and Shintaro Yamashita. They have also visited the Imperial Museum, the Tokyo Fine Arts School, the art gallery attached to the Meiji Shrine, and the Industrial Arts Training Hall attached to the Commerce and Industry Ministry. When visiting Hakone and the Five Lakes of Mt. Fuji they painted Mt. Fuji depicting its grand and superb beauty. After returning from their trip they painted a portrait of a Japanese woman.

It is expected that 11 oil paintings and 30 water colors and sketches will be shortly completed to be displayed at the forthcoming exhibition.

They have been spending busy days attending dinner parties tendered in their honor, but with the approach of the opening day of the exhibition they are expected to leave Tokyo for Kyoto on Sunday. On their way, they will pay homage at the Grand Shrines of Ise and after attending the opening ceremony which is scheduled to be held on August 24 they will spend some time in Kyoto to sketch temples and shrines as well as to meet noted Japanese artists there. It is further reported that they will stay in Nara for a while to continue their work.

Industrial Fabric Rendered Perfect

(Continued from Page 1)

Kishi, President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board, and Welfare Vice-Minister Gunji Takei, and Superintendent Yoshitomu Suzukida of the Metropolitan Police Board. Following the national mass rites, Welfare Minister Koizumi handed to Viscount Masatoshi Okochi a large envelop. Viscount Okochi, representing the industrialists present, spoke of his resolution to serve the State to the best of his ability.

Prime Minister's Speech

The Prime Minister's instructions follow:

"As had been expected by us, our foes, America and Britain, have set themselves to launch a large-scale and persistent counter-offensive, and the war situation goes on increasing in intensity and fierceness. The officers and men in the first line, transcending death and life, keep on fighting bravely and heroically night and day. In the face of the war situation whose gravity is unparalleled in history, the Empire means to go any lengths in breaking the counter-offensive of the enemy and deal a heavy blow to it, so that we may win a final victory in the war.

"Needless to say, the war we are fighting, the War of Greater East Asia, is for the self-existence and self-defense of the Empire and for the liberation of Greater East Asia from the American and British yoke under which it has been groaning for many years. It is a war we have got to win by all means. Today, when the war has entered on a stage where it is growing fiercer and fiercer, the 100,000,000 people of the Empire, with no single exception have awakened to the intense phase in the war and are going to set the Imperial mind at rest by winning a complete victory in the Greater East Asia War through a display of the strength deep within the Japanese that distinguishes them.

Memory Renewed Daily

"They renew every day the memory of the great feeling that came upon them and the fighting spirit that took hold of them on December 8, 1941, the day that saw the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain, and their preoccupation is to smash the enemies and win the war definitely.

"The 100,000,000 people have this feeling of inspiration. They have this fighting spirit. We are sure to be crowned with the laurels of victory in the War of Greater East Asia if they just see that they continue in the firm grasp of this feeling and spirit.

"The Government, with firm conviction in victory, has put itself at the head of the 100,000,000 people and is concentrating on the use of all domestic policies in speedily increasing and strengthening the nation's war power. It is doing everything it can in order to achieve a speedy increase of fighting power.

Requisition Ordered

"The State has just ordered you, the owners of business undertakings who are the responsible operators of Government-controlled factories, to place yourselves in requisition. The move means the completion of the work on a structure under which these industrial operators and the workers under them who have already been requisitioned will act as one man in the literary sense of the term in rendering services to the State. Great are the things the State expects of you.

"There is not the least doubt in my mind that with so much of the spirit of loyalty and patriotism you will be able to meet this need of the State and make a great contribution toward increased and strengthened fighting power. I intensely desire you to lead those under you and make yourselves an example for them to follow after the manner of leaders of workers in requisition, show a parental care in guiding your numerous subordinates in requisition, stimulate their spirit, and in a body with the men under you proceed with the work of increasing and strengthening the nation's war power quickly."

JAPANESE CONSULS MEET ON CHINA TAX ISSUE

Discuss Steps to Collaborate With Nanking on Taxation Of Japanese

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 19.—Japanese consuls and vice-consuls of Central and South China discussed steps to collaborate with the National Government of China on the question of taxation of Japanese nationals resident in China at a conference held at the Japanese Embassy office here yesterday.

It was the first conference since retrocession of the International Settlement in Shanghai to the National Government.

Katsuzo Okumura, chief of the General Affairs Section of the Embassy office gave a detailed explanation of the National Government's tax policy with respect to resident Japanese nationals, which will be enforced in September.

Mr. Okumura also asked the members of the consular conference to render full cooperation to the National Government's tax program. The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m.

The parley was attended by heads of Japanese consular offices in Hangchow and Haikow, in Chekiang Province, Kiukiang, Hankow, Haichow, Hsuchow, Soochow, Nanking, and Pengpu, Wuhu, Anking in Anhwei Province.

May Postpone Taxation

The proposed taxation of the Japanese residents in China by the National Government, which was originally fixed for enforcement on and after September 1, is likely to be delayed due to pressure of business on the part of the Nanking Government, according to a Domei dispatch from Nanking on Thursday.

Speaker Okada Wires Thai Assembly Leader, Thanking Resolution

Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Thursday addressed a telegram to Soraset Seni, President of the Assembly of People's Representatives of Thailand, acknowledging the message Mr. Seni had sent him and thanking the Thai Assembly for the resolution of thanks unanimously adopted by it on the complete understanding reached for the incorporation of the six provinces continguous to Thailand. Mr. Okada said that the event was a source of joy not only to the people of Thailand but also to Japan as it meant the strengthening of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as much as an expansion of Thailand itself.

U.S. Army Journal Fears Reich Might

(Continued from Page 1)

would be more dangerous to the anti-Axis forces than they would be to Germany.

"To break through Germany's European fortress, we would have to break a ring of steel so tremendously hard and tough. The anti-Axis air forces' bombing of the German homeland may help in destroying the German fighting power but to force a German collapse through this alone will be impossible."

Soong Sees Hull

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 18.—Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, conferred at length with Secretary of State Cordell Hull today, according to a Washington report.

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TOKYO KYOJIN WINS PRO-BASEBALL TITLE

Six Straight Championship Captured by Local Team; Nagoya Second

The Tokyo Kyojin nine won the summer season championship of the Nippon Professional Baseball League which was brought to a close Wednesday.

This was the sixth straight title to be copped by the mighty Kyojins who have held the crown since fall, 1941. The local boys ended the summer schedule of 28 tilts with 20 victories against 8 defeats for a healthy average of .714.

Nagoya finished a close second with 16 victories, 8 defeats and 4 ties. A late spurt enabled the Seitetsu nine to finish ahead of Asahi for third spot. Yamato, Hanshin, Nankai and Hankyu brought up the rear.

A check-up of the statistics for the year adds further to the might of the local nine. In 58 games the Kyojins have pounded out 37 victories, losing only 17 and tying in 2. Their nearest rival Nagoya, however, kept the race close this year by trailing by only 7 games.

While the power of Kyojins have been taken for granted by the fans, the showing of the Nagoya nine has proven to be a great stimulus in the league. The Kyojins with further addition to their strength were heavy pre-season favorites. But only a steady show of hitting power in the last two weeks enabled the defending champions to pass up the Nagoya nine. For the greater part of the season the surprising Nagoya nine actually led the loop.

In the pitching field, bespectacled, Jiro Noguchi again heads the parade. Noguchi last year set an all-time record by accounting for 40 of his team's 60 wins. Continuing his good work, this iron-armed moundsman not only has kept his team in the running with his chucking but has wielded an effective bat and finished the season leading the individual batting race.

In 23 tilts, in which he has appeared at the bat 85 times, Noguchi has slashed out 27 safe hits for an average of .318. He is followed by Nakatani of the Asahi with a .306 average. No other player entered the .300 circle.

Aside from the predominate strength of the Tokyo Kyojins, the past season has shown the remarkable popularity of professional baseball. With the fall season scheduled to get under way next month, gate receipts are already far above the amount at this time in the last three years.

This attendance increase can be attributed to several things, such as the doing away of intercollegiate Big Six League and the closeness of the league play this season. But principally baseball fans prefer the fast play of the professionals who can race through a full nine innings in little over an hour. Fans still remember when Taiyo beat Asahi, 1 to 0 in exactly 58 minutes. On the other extreme, last summer the nines of Taiyo and Nagoya battled for 28 innings to a 4 to 4 tie.

Final Standings
(Summer Season)

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.
Kyojin	20	8	0	.714
Nagoya	16	8	4	.667
Seitetsu	14	12	2	.538
Asahi	13	12	3	.520
Yamato	12	13	3	.480
Hanshin	11	13	4	.458
Nankai	9	19	0	321.
Hankyu	8	18	2	.308

Standings
(Spring-Summer Combined)

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.
Kyojin	37	17	2	.685
Nagoya	31	19	6	.620
Asahi	30	23	3	.566
Hanshin	26	25	5	.510
Yamato	24	28	4	.462
Seitetsu	22	29	5	.431
Nankai	21	34	1	.382
Hankyu	19	35	2	.352

Official Batting Averages
Summer Season

	AB	H	RBI	R	Pct.
Noguchi, Seitetsu	85	27	28	9	.318
Nakatani, Asahi	103	33	42	4	.306
Yamada, Hankyu	91	26	30	5	.286
Go, Kyojin	100	28	42	9	.280
Shimosha, Hankyu	85	23	32	20	.271
Kato, Nagoya	104	28	36	9	.269
Aoda, Kyojin	112	30	42	21	.268
Uyeda, Hankyu	98	26	29	9	.265
Yamada, Yamato	83	28	29	9	.265
Kimura, Yamato	117	31	41	7	.265

Our Struggles

(Continued from Page 4)

Nehru and his election as President opened a new chapter in his public career. Since then, Pandit J. L. Nehru has been a consistent and unfailing supporter of the Mahatma.

Simon Asks for Extension

In the meantime the Simon Commission had been busy with its own work and on October 16, 1929, after some sort of pre-arrangement, Sir John Simon wrote to the Prime Minister, Ramsay Macdonald, asking for an extension of the terms of reference in order to enable him to examine the methods whereby the future relations between the Indian states and the British Indian provinces could be readjusted. He also suggested that after the publication of the Commission's Report, a conference should be arranged between the representatives of His Majesty's Government and representatives of British India and the States.

To both these suggestions the Cabinet agreed. The same month Lord Irwin returned to India and soon after his arrival, he issued a statement on October 31, 1929, saying that he had been "authorized by His Majesty's Government to state clearly that in their judgment, it is implicit in the Declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress, as there contemplated, is the attainment of Dominion Status." He further stated that a Round Table Conference would be held in London after the publication of the report of the Simon Commission as had been suggested by Sir John Simon himself.

Cultural Society Presents Musical Program For Benefit of Karuizawa Summer Residents

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 17.—An appreciative audience, both Japanese and foreign, filled the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido to its full capacity tonight, as members listened for two hours to a presentation of a fine musical program jointly offered by the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai (Society for International Cultural Relations) and Zaidan Hojin Karuizawa Kai. This was the third Tuesday Evening Concert and the Iwamoto Quartet, consisting of Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, first violin, Akeo Watanabe, second violin, Miss Kimiyo Matsuura, viola, and Hideo Saito, 'cello, rendered two Beethoven numbers and one Schubert piece with their usual skill and sympathy.

Prior to the concert, Matsuzo Nagai, President of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai, and former Ambassador to Germany, delivered a short address in which he expressed his hearty congratulation for the success of the Tuesday Evening Concerts this year. He emphasized the significance of music as a mental food, and at the same time advised that music should not be played or listened to only for pleasure. It was pointed out by Mr. Nagai that in Germany music is regarded as one of the most important cultural measures, and the government has been putting forward its best efforts for its flourishment.

One of the outstanding activities of the Society, Mr. Nagai stated, has been these musical entertainments for Karuizawa residents, and it was fortunate that the Society was able to enlist the cooperation of such distinguished musicians from Tokyo to supply good music. In addition to the musical events, he continued, the Society has been assisting the Karuizawa Kai by offering many books, among which are a number on Oriental Culture, to the Karuizawa Kai Library, and it was his hope that the people would utilize the library also for study purposes. In conclusion, he wished the audience an enjoyable evening.

During the intermission, Professor N. Yamamoto, Chairman of the Music Committee, announced a Farewell Concert to be given on Thursday, August 19, at 7:30 p.m. in the Auditorium. The program will include numbers by the Karuizawa Chorus, piano solos by Miss Sakae Funao and Miss Kusuko Ichiki, and a violin duet by Miss Kyoko Hani and Professor Menchensky.

It was further announced that on Saturday and Sunday, August 21 and 22, the Toho picture, "Opium War," featuring such stars as Setsuko Hara, Mineko Takamine, Ennosuke Ichikawa, Kotaro Banto, Seizaburo Kozu and Denmei Suzuki, will be shown, also in the Auditorium. However, the first day's showing—August 21—will be reserved for family members of those at the front, and August 22 will be open to the Karuizawa Kai members. On Monday, August 23, Professor Kotaro Tanaka of the Tokyo Imperial University will lecture at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido on various interesting subjects.

Kibitzing in Quebec

By M. O.

The present meeting between Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill somewhere in North America oddly enough coincides with the second anniversary of the publication of the now defunct Atlantic Charter, drawn up somewhere in the Atlantic at their first meeting on board the ill-fated Prince of Wales. But, curious to relate, no celebrations marked the historic date. No propaganda emanating from the enemy camp so much as referred to the Charter, only two brief years after it was ushered into the world amid such pomp and circumstance. No flowers were even offered on August 14th by its progenitors, again "being met together," to mark the passing of this inglorious offspring of their first collaboration.

Undoubtedly its co-authors would be glad to see the veil of oblivion discreetly drawn over this too transparently disingenuous document, already repudiated by one of them as not binding, with which they vainly attempted to disguise their unavowable war aims only two years ago.

However, at this moment when its co-authors are engaged in a desperate attempt to throw more dazzle dust in the eyes of the world to hide the shattering reverse inflicted on their whole false propaganda campaign by Japan's successful liberation of the different peoples of East Asia in deeds, not words, it may not be amiss to examine the earlier artifice by whose beguiling phrase they tried to appease their own people and deceive the rest of the world.

In the first place it may be recalled that the Charter, clumsy rehash of Wilson's Fourteen Points, which were promptly discarded no sooner had Germany been tricked thereby into laying down her arms, was drawn up somewhat hastily at a critical juncture for Britain and her American backer in the present war.

Apart from the confusion arising from the changed Russian status, the nerves of the British public were by no means unaffected by their continued war reverses plus the daily devastating raids on their ports and munitions centers, and the demand arose for a clear statement of what Britain was really fighting for, which the propagandists were at a loss to cope with.

The Americans too, realizing that Roosevelt's not yet month-old, wantonly hostile, asset-freezing, embargo-imposing act had thrust them irrevocably into the war, with no motive that they could see beyond their President's megalomania, sufficient to induce them to abandon their highly profitable quasi-neutrality for the horrors and sacrifices of war, wanted to know what it was all about.

Moreover, the progress Germany was making even in the midst of war with the construction of a new Europe, and the cooperation she was receiving from an increasing number of European states now cleared of British troops and freed from Britain's disrupting influence, were having visible effect in inclining the remaining neutrals to view Germany with a far more impartial eye and less and less through the distorting glasses of British propaganda.

It was to cope with this serious ideological reverse and to distract attention both at home and abroad from too close enquiry into their real world aims, that the Atlantic Charter was drawn up at the first Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill's dramatic rendezvous.

If some of the "common principles on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world," set out in this document, particularly that clause in which they unblushingly state that they will endeavour "to further the enjoyment by all states of access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world"—and this less than one month after their attempt to strangle Japan by cutting off her overseas supplies and trade—had been a sincere expression of Anglo-American hopes and aspirations and ever been put into practice by them, it is not too much to say that there would have been no war in Europe.

As it is, the so-called Atlantic Charter in which these specious "hopes" are enunciated tongue in cheek, contains certain discreet reservations lest the sorry document ever be invoked by either signatory against the other. It is with the single exception of the last clause which, stripped of its verbiage, clearly expresses their one certainly sincere hope that all nations except themselves should be disarmed and consequently be at their mercy so utterly divorced from Anglo-American performance both before and since the Charter was drawn up, that no-one can believe that their future performance will have any closer relationship to these patently spurious "hopes", or have any faith in any similar document published by the enemy camp.

The supposedly unsinkable Prince of Wales on whose boards the charter first saw the limelight was sunk by Imperial Japanese Navy in a few breathless minutes, less than four months after the Charter was signed.

The Charter itself, no less vulnerable, developed early symptoms of internal collapse as passing events plainly demonstrated that its counterfeit principles and desires would never be allowed to interfere with Anglo-American political, economic or military expedience anywhere. The Anglo-American invasion of Madagascar and French North Africa, the latter starving into submission of Martinique to get the French gold, warships and naval base there, the invasion and trampling underfoot or Iran and Iraq's sovereign rights to get their oil, were mortal blows to the clause in the charter stating that "Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other."

The forced requisitioning in India and the Near Eastern territories occupied by them of all available local food supplies and commodities for the Anglo-American troops, resulting in famine for the inhabitants insufficiently armed to prevent these excesses of their invaders, was a flat denial of the Charter's hypocritical hope "that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

The recent shameless action of America in embargoing exports to the Argentine as a last resort to coerce that country into abandoning its steadfastly maintained neutrality, was another negation of the principle of access by all states "on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity" previously cited.

Thus destroyed piecemeal, clause by clause by Britain's and America's own acts, the frayed and tattered charter was finally scuttled in its entirety by no less a personage than Winston Churchill himself when he recently declared in the British Parliament that not having been ratified by any competent body the charter in no sense constituted a formal obligation and had no binding effect whatsoever on Britain, not even vis-a-vis America, the co-signer.

Whether he came to a belated realization of the utter incongruity between that clause of the Charter wherein he and Roosevelt have the cool, unblushing impudence to state that "they respect the rights of ALL peoples to choose the form of Government under which they will live, and they wish to see sovereign rights and self Government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them" and his other statement that he did not become Prime Minister to liquidate the British Empire, which is exactly what restoration of sovereign rights to India and other parts of Britain's ill-gotten Empire would mean; whether temporary war successes in the Mediterranean made him careless about maintaining that camouflage of self-righteousness which so ill becomes him; or whether, more probably alarmed by increasing American encroachment on British preserves in India, the Near East, Africa and elsewhere, he feared he might be outwitted by his wily co-signer by having the Charter invoked against him to Britain's detriment and America's gain, is beside the point. One thing is clear, by this for once candid statement of Mr. Churchill in which he gave the final deathblow to the Charter, he himself openly admitted beyond a peradventure that the whole document was never more than so much empty lip service to fair principles for other people's consumption to which Britain had no more intention of adhering in the future than she had done in the past.

With this recent, particularly flagrant example of Anglo-American duplicity before them, the people of the world cannot but, to parody a classic tag, beware of Britain and America when they come laden with promises, and be fully on their guard against whatever specious document, be it charter, declaration, doctrine or pact may emanate from Quebec as a result of the present policy.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued from Page 4)

nation, or no group of nations, has ever uttered. It is a claim for autonomy. It is not the same as that exclusive isolation policy of Third Shogun Iyemitsu who wanted to make Japan a water-tight compartment against the rest of the world by forbidding even the building of ocean-going ships lest the Japanese at home should be tempted to go abroad. If therefore the whole of Asia is restored to itself, as it is in the process of being now, it will be willing to throw its doors wide open to the intercourse of mankind, irrespective of color and creed, provided of course the elementary rules of international etiquette are observed or as long as people from other lands do not behave as if they were the masters thereof.

Asia will ever be as willing to learn from the rest of the world as from its own past, or as the rest of the world is from Asia, but there should always be this fundamental understanding: while it is not proud before the weaker, that is, while it will not seek tyrannically to impose its will on the weaker, it shall not degrade itself by blindly imitating the irrational manners of the strong or slavishly serving their selfish interests. Such will be the autonomous principle of Mito Gaku as applied to the whole of Asia as well as to Japan.

(To Be Concluded)

KARUIZAWA TENNIS TOURNAMENT OPENS

Ceremony Held Before Start—Many Preliminary Games Played Off on First Day

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 18.—The annual Karuizawa tennis tournament, sponsored by the Karuizawa Kai, got under way this morning, after having been prolonged since last Sunday. First round games in all the events and several second and third round games were played off on the opening day in the presence of a large number of spectators.

Prior to the opening of the games, all entrants to the tournament attended the opening ceremony at No. 1 court where the Japanese flag was hoisted. Professor K. Yamazaki, vice-chairman of the Zaidan Hojin Karuizawa Kai, made a short speech advising the players to keep in mind that the contest was for spiritual and physical training and not for pleasure. Mr. H. Sato, of the tournament committee then announced a few details and regulations regarding the tournament.

This year, all preliminary round games will be limited to a set each and only the semi-finals and finals of the men's singles event and finals of all other events will be played off to three sets.

The following are the results of the games played off on the opening day:—

Men's Singles

First Round—T. Sumi (Waseda University champion) beat Ishikawa, 6-3; Uru beat Oda, 6-2; Yasuda beat Schuette, 6-3; T. Tamai beat Kotake, 6-1; T. Okazaki beat Karnasta, 6-1; Soff beat Fukai, 9-7; Harada beat Tsuyuki, 6-1; Nakamura beat Yamaguchi, 6-1; Kataoka w.o. Mitamura; S. Asabuki w.o. Viscount Ishikawa; Ooka beat Yoshida, 6-4; S. Okazaki beat S. Sumiya, 6-3; Kamisawa beat Boontom, 6-3; T. Sumiya beat Nishikawa, 6-4; Neurath beat Sato, 6-4; Uhara beat Ishimura, 6-3.

Second Round—Sumi beat Uru, 6-3; Tamai beat Yasuda, 6-3; T. Okazaki beat Soff, 6-1; Nakamura beat Harada, 6-2; Kataoka beat Asabuki, 6-2; Okazaki beat Ooka, 6-1; Kamisawa beat T. Sumiya, 8-6; Uhara beat Neurath, 6-0.

Men's Dougles

First Round—Schutte-Neurath beat Nishio-Sumiya, 6-2; Kataoka-Harada beat Sumiya-Kikuchi, 6-2; Okazaki brothers beat Kotake-Takeda, 6-4; Uru-Yoshida beat Yasuda-Yoshiwara, 6-1; Ishikawa-Sato beat P. Karnasta-Boontom, 6-2; Sumi-Ishikawa beat Soff-Kamisawa; Nishikawa-Asabuki beat Oda-Ooka, 8-6; Tamai-Fukui beat Phimol-Venate, 6-2.

Second Round—Okazaki brothers beat Uru-Yoshida, 7-5.

Women's Singles

First Round—Mrs. Nishikawa beat Miss Ishigaki, 6-0; Mrs. Kimura w.o. Mrs. Schilling; Mrs. Lord beat Miss Sakata, 6-2.

Second Round—Miss Miyagi beat Mrs. Okura, 6-1; Mrs. Arakawa beat Miss Gallois, 6-3; Mrs. Deppe beat Mrs. Weed, 6-2; Mrs. Sahl beat Mrs. Lord, 7-5; Mrs. Kimura beat Mrs. Nishikawa, 7-5; Mrs. Kochi beat Miss Lord, 6-3; Mrs. Kiewnich beat Miss Yamamoto, 6-4; Mrs. Yanaka beat Miss Toda, 6-0.

Women's Doubles

First Round—Mrs. Sahl-Mrs. Deppe beat Mrs. Kochi-Mrs. Kimura, 6-4; Miss Asabuki-Mrs. Tanaka beat Miss Gallois-Miss Lord, 6-0; Mrs. Kiewnich-Mrs. Schnider beat Miss Arakawa-Mrs. Okura, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles

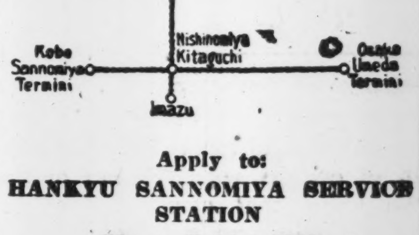
First Round—Miss Asabuki-Uhara beat Miss Lord-Mondini, 6-0; Mrs. Deppe-Neurath beat Miss Weed-P. Kanasta, 6-1; Mrs. Kaemmerer-Rivoalen beat Mrs. Kiewnich-Mori, 8-6; Miss Miyagi-Tamai beat Miss Toda-Sumi, 7-5.

Bye—Mrs. Tanaka-Kataoka beat Miss Sakata-Fukui, 6-1; Miss Kondo-Kamisawa beat Mrs. Okura-Uru, 6-1; Mrs. Sahl-Soff beat Miss Yamamoto-Harada, 6-3.

B Class Singles

First Round—Burmester beat Phairochana, 6-0; Iida w.o. Okazaki; Mondini beat Murayama, 6-2; K. Yamaguchi beat Kikuchi, 6-4; Amakata beat Fujino, 6-3; Yoshiwara beat Takeda, 6-2; Mori beat Kodera; Yamamoto beat Kobayashi, 6-0.

Second Round—Burmester beat Iida, 6-0; Yamaguchi beat Mondini, 6-3; Amakata beat Yoshiwara, 6-0.



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TOKYO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1943

China's New Economic Policy

The bold move taken by the National Government in the compulsory purchase of the cornered stocks of cotton yarns and textiles held in Shanghai by speculators has been promptly reflected in the amelioration of the commodity price situation in the Yangtze port city and, moreover, has contributed notably to enhanced economic stability not only in Shanghai but throughout Central China.

Protected by the immunity from complete Government control which the anomalous situation heretofore existing in China's greatest industrial center and port afforded them, and corrupted by unpatriotic Anglo-American ideas of putting personal profit before the welfare of their country and fellow men, speculative merchants and brokers in Shanghai had succeeded in hoarding the astounding total of some 600,000 piculs of cotton goods on which they expected to reap enormous profits.

It is confidently hoped that the National Government's wise emergency measure will result in the final eradication of what last vestiges of Anglo-American ideology remain in the port city, and, while achieving the main object of solving at one stroke the interrelated problems of commodity prices and the smooth circulation of manufactured goods and agricultural produce, at the same time effectively contribute to the construction of a rejuvenated Shanghai as an integral part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The primary aim of the National Government in forcing out the hoarded stocks of cotton yarns and textiles is, by putting them into circulation, to use them as a lubricant to oil the wheels of economic activities in Central China, and, by promoting the smooth interchange of manufactured goods and agricultural products between the city and the agricultural regions to contribute to increased production of all commodities.

In pursuance of this policy the released stocks will be supplied to the agrarian communities in exchange for their wheat, rice, raw cotton and tung oil, thereby facilitating the inflow of these products to the city. Moreover by the efficient distribution of the agricultural produce thus made available spinning and other industrial activities in Shanghai will be stimulated and the production of important minerals augmented. The increased output of manufactured products thus obtained will in turn be used in exchange for further supplies of raw cotton and other agricultural crops to the benefit of all concerned.

By the constant repetition of this process it is expected that China's economic progress will be given a tremendous impetus, living conditions of both urban and rural communities stabilized, and the greatly strengthened political power of the National Government permeate more thoroughly through all parts of China, thus enabling China's contribution to the mutual war effort to be enormously increased.

Under conditions hitherto prevailing the price of cotton yarn had been forced up by the speculators to an artificial, abnormally high level, out of all proportion to the current prices of raw cotton locally produced, with the result that farmers were unable to purchase the cotton goods made of the raw cotton they themselves had grown. This, not unnaturally, resulted in concealment of the locally grown stocks of raw cotton by the farmers so that they might spin and weave it themselves at lower cost, with the result that new crops of cotton failed to reach the normal market in Shanghai. Shanghai spinning mills, faced with this reluctance of the farmers to market their goods, were seriously affected and prices of cotton yarn and cloth, also withheld from the market by the speculators, continued to soar in ascending spiral, forming a vicious circle now fortunately broken by Nanking's resolute action.

Once the cotton yarn and textiles now compulsorily purchased are efficiently distributed throughout the agricultural communities of Central China in accordance with the new policy, farmers will no longer be put to the necessity of spinning and weaving their own cotton but will be willing to send it once more to the mills where it can be more efficiently and economically transformed into the goods of commerce. Cotton and other manufactured goods thus becoming available once more from Shanghai on a sound economic basis, the impediment hitherto existing to the smooth inflow of rice, wheat, and other agricultural products in addition to raw cotton, will be removed to the great benefit of Shanghai and the agrarian communities alike. With the normal circulation of goods between Shanghai and the hinterland thus restored the economic strength of China cannot but be enormously enhanced and the living of the people simultaneously stabilized.

Furthermore, as these beneficial effects of the compulsory purchasing measure become increasingly evident, it is confidently anticipated that currency stabilization will be greatly facilitated as the price of cotton yarn, a pivotal commodity in Central China economy, is a most important factor in currency fluctuations.

The 600,000 piculs of cotton yarn and cloth now bought up by the Government assure the immediate availability of sufficient supplies to meet the entire needs of Central China for the next three years to come, and there is no doubt that by the skilful handling and distribution of this vast accumulated stock Central China's economic restoration will be greatly expedited, which in turn cannot fail to exercise a most beneficial effect on North China economy.

The repercussions of this effective economic measure thus launched in Shanghai for which the Nanking Government cannot be too highly congratulated will, therefore, be favorably felt throughout the whole country, and have a most salutary effect in strengthening and cementing the political power of the National Government of China.

Endlessness of Movement

Following the interminable current of law, exploring the countless fields of forces and openings of wealth, we talk of endless endeavor but of no ultimate gain. We know that power thrives in moving. When it stumbles against some final object it receives its death fall. We of all peoples in the world know to our cost that when nations grow weary of their quest, settling down to store up and to arrange their possessions; when with their distrust of new ideas their morals stiffen into conventions, becoming unfit to guide them in the path of life's adventures, keeping them bound to growthless traditions, then they are gradually pushed away from life's high road by the moving forces of history.

But this endlessness of movement in the outer world only proves that there we have no goal to reach and our goal is somewhere else. It is in the inner region of spirit. There our deepest longing is for that peace which rests upon fulfilment. There we meet our God. He is the ever-moving power in the world. He is the ever-reposing love in the soul. God eludes us in nature to call us onward; in the soul He surrenders Himself to gather us to His heart. This is why, in the realm of power, we grow by aggrandizement; but, in the realm of love we grow by renunciation. This is why though in our worldly ambition pride acts as an incentive, it is the greatest of all obstacles in our spiritual aspiration.—Tagore.

A Year Ago Today

August 20, 1942

The diplomatic exchange vessels Asama Maru and Conte Verde early this morning slipped through the inner breakwaters of Yokohama harbor after a 25-day voyage across the Sea of Greater East Asia from Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa, with 1,500 Japanese repatriates on board. Aboard the Asama Maru were also brought home the ashes of the late Ambassador to France, Sotomatsu Kato, who died in Paris in February of this year.

* * *

Australian Prime Minister John Curtin announced today that the Australian cruiser Canberra was sunk by the Japanese Navy in the Battle of the Solomons. The Canberra was a 9,870-ton cruiser of the Australia type.

* * *

The Indus River has overflowed and Larkana, about 250 miles from the mouth of the river, is under water. Mehar, a short distance south of Larkana, is also in danger, and people are taking refuge in safer places. A wide area of land has been devastated by the flood with damage estimated at several million pounds.

* * *

The first air-raid alarm was sounded this morning in the cities of Brisbane, Tweed Heads, 80 kilometers south of Brisbane, and Oallangata, 77 kilometers south of Brisbane, all situated on the east coast of Australia.

* * *

Kamarines and Tayabas, northern and southern districts respectively in Luzon Island, have been linked by a recently completed highway. In eighteen months more than 800 kilometers of railways have been opened on Luzon alone.

* * *

The Chungking Government seems to have commenced the recruiting of volunteers for forming defense corps to be dispatched to India. The British Government threatened Chungking that if it did not agree to comply with the demand for sending troops to India, the supply of all materials to Chungking would be suspended.

HISTORY OF JAPAN'S RELATIONS WITH PHILIPPINE ISLES TRACED

Both Nations Attracted to Each Other Early by Affinity Of Cultural and Ethnic Characteristics

By GREGORIO F. ZAIDE
(From the Philippine Review)

Since protohistoric ages Japan and the Philippines have been inextricably linked by solid ties of geographical propinquity, ethnic kinship, cultural affinity, and historic association.

Geographically, Japanese and Filipinos are kapit-bahay (next door-neighbors); as their respective countries are adjacent to each other and are both oceanic fragments of Asia. Ethnically, they are fellow-Asians. Culturally, both peoples have a basic Oriental civilization and possess identical cultural characteristics as evinced in the similarities of their folklore, family life, customs, beliefs, proverbs, and music. Both have imbibed Western civilizational influences, but while the Japanese have had the foresight to assimilate the best elements of Occidental culture and preserve their Oriental heritage, the Filipinos have absorbed too much of the exotic influences and had almost bartered away their Oriental soul for the dazzling trappings of Occidental civilization.

Early Relations

The early relations between Japan and the Philippines are of prehistoric origin and they antedate the advent of white men to the Orient. According to the Nihon Shoki, one of Japan's ancient chronicles, in the year 654 A.D. "two men and two women of the land of Tukhara" drifted to the shore of Hyuga, Kyushu. In the opinion of some scholars, Tukhara (Tokara or Tokwara) is a corruption of "Tagala," hence it refers to the Philippines.

The historicity of this event is strengthened by the geographical position of the Philippines in relation with Japan and by the existence of the Kuro Shio (Black Current) which washes the shores of both countries. There were tangible proofs of Philippine vessels blown by storm or current to Japanese shores and of Japanese craft to Philippine coasts. In 1596 the Manila galleon San Felipe was buffeted by a typhoon to Tosa while en route to Mexico; in 1753 fifteen Japanese drifted in a boat to Cagayan; and in 1842 the Japanese vessel Kannon Maru was driven by the ocean current from Northern Japan to Samar.

As early as the 13th century of the Christian Era, when the adventurous Japanese wako—buccaneers—roamed the seas from Kyushu to China and the South Seas, there was already economic relations between Japan and the Philippines. About this time, according to old historical records, Japanese merchants from the Ryukyu region traded with the Filipinos.

It is a fact that Luzon had been known to the Japanese long before Magellan was born and, according to the French Orientalist Comte Montblanc, they called the island Ru-san after the Chinese term Liu-sung. The ancient Japan-Philippine trade relations flourished in the course of time. Old historical sources attest that Japanese trading vessels visited the Philippines every year and that the Filipinos also made trading voyages to China and Japan.

King Hears of Trade

The first Spanish colonizers saw the lucrative trade of the Filipinos with Japan and this was reported to King Philip II of Spain by Legaspi in 1567 and 1570, by Captain Artieda in 1573, by Santiago de Vera in 1587 and by Bishop Salazar in 1588.

Speaking of Japan-Philippine trade intercourse during the early years of the Spanish regime, Dr. Morga recounted that Japanese merchants from Nagasaki arrived in Manila every year about May or October, bringing excellent wheat flour, salted meat, gold-lacquer wares, fresh fruits, singing birds, fans, paper, cutlery, and other Japanese exports, and their vessels returned to Nagasaki in June or July, loaded with gold, silk, deer-skins, wine, honey, earthen jars, and other Philippine and Spansh exports. Of the Philippine commodities, the earthern jar was highly treasured by the Japanese traders for this jar was in great demand in Japan as a peerless receptacle for tea.

In 1584 the first Spanish merchant ship from Manila traded with the port of Hirado, Kyushu. Subsequently, Spanish ships called at Nagasaki and exchanged products with the Japanese. Many Japanese traders made periodic trips to Manila where they became prominent among Filipinos and Spaniards. Among them was Harada Magoshichiro, who had started his commercial enterprises in Manila in 1570; Naya Sukezaemon, who in July 1594 presented Hideyoshi with 50 jars and other precious Luzon goods; Hueyoshi Magozaemon, who visited the Philippines annually from 1604 to 1611; and Itoya Zuimon, who made 24 trips to Luzon during the 17th century. The last named trader became a well-known authority in Japan on Philippine affairs and it was he who was first granted the famous "Red Seal" permit issued by the Tokugawa Shogunate to Japanese ships engaged in foreign commerce.

Not only Japanese merchants but also Japanese immigrants have come to the Philippines since pre-Spanish epochs. When the Spaniards first reached Manila in 1570, they found 20 Japanese living there with the Chinese and Filipinos. One of them was a Christian named Pablo who, evidently, acquired his Christian faith in Japan. It should be noted that Christianity was introduced in Japan by St. Francis Xavier in 1549, twenty-two years before Legaspi's arrival in Manila. Another pre-Spanish Japanese settlement was in Agoo, La Union, which was called the Puerto de Japon (Japanese Port) because it was a center of trade with Laguna, Cavite, and Batangas.

More Immigrants Arrive

After the implantation of Spanish rule, more Japanese immigrants came to the Philippines. In Manila alone they increased from 20 in 1570 to 3,000 in the year 1620. Most of these immigrants were Japanese Christians who were banished from Japan because of their Christian faith. In the Philippines, the Japanese settlers retained their national customs and culture. They wore colored kimonos and straw sandals, carried swords and spears, and practised their usual ceremonies and courtesies. They were cordially treated by the Japanese authorities because they were "a spirited race, of good disposition, and brave." Some Japanese married Filipino women and this accounted for the existence of Japanese blood in many Filipinos. It is interesting to note that the great grandfather of Dr. Jose Rial on his mother's side was a Japanese named Eugenio Urusawa. . . . .

The reopening of Japan in 1853 marked the recrudescence of her intercourse with the Philippines. In 1875 a Japanese economic mission arrived in Manila to promote Japan-Philippine trade. In January, 1889, a Japanese consulate was established in Manila.

In this year the Spanish Minister at Tokyo recommended to his government at Madrid the opening of the Philippines to Japanese colonization on the same basis as that of the "Model Contract" between Hawaii and Japan. The plan was not carried out because of the opposition of the Manila authorities. In January, 1891, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the first time sent its steamship Tsuruya Maru to Manila. The opening of this shipping service stimulated commerce between the two countries. The friendly visit of the Japanese warships Naniwa and Takachiho to the Philippines in 1892 contributed to the promotion of amicable relations.

Filipinos Aroused

The victory of Japan in the Sino-Japanese War aroused Filipino admiration. The Filipino people, who had suffered for 300 years under Spanish domination, were then preparing for their libertarian struggle and they looked up to Japan as the natural champion of Asian liberties. The memory of Japanese sympathy to their previous revolts against Spanish tyranny was fresh in their minds. History shows that as early as in 1587-88 the Filipino patriots under Magat Salamat and Agustin de Legaspi sought Japanese aid in their revolutionary plot against Spain. Unfortunately the plot was discovered and the leaders were executed.

Three centuries later Bonifacio and the Katipunan again solicited Japan's help in a projected struggle for Filipino freedom. In May 1896, the leading Katipuneros headed by Bonifacio conferred secretly with the Japanese consul and the commander of the Japanese cruiser Kongo at a Japanese bazaar in Plaza Moraga.

The Philippine Revolution broke out in August 1896 and the Filipino patriots, fighting under the Katipunan flag waged their first nationwide crusade for independence. After Bonifacio's death in May, 1897, General Emilio Aguinaldo became supreme leader. America came on the scene and with America's help the Spaniards were beaten in 1898. The following year, January 23, 1899, the Filipinos established the First Philippine Republic. The Americans, whom Aguinaldo thought were the friends and liberators of his race, now became the new enemy, for they wished to annex the Philippines. . .Notwithstanding the superior might of the Yankees, General Aguinaldo declared war on the invaders and the whole nation rallied to his support.

In the hour of their dire need, several Japanese officers, mostly veterans of the Sino-Japanese War, came to their assistance. They were Captain Tei Hara, Lieutenants Shintetsu Nishiuchi, Asajiro Inatomi, Keizo Miyari, Kesakichi Mizumachi, Sergeant-Major Saburo Nakamori and Sergeant Shinobu Masuda. . . . .

The climax in Japan-Philippine relations came on December 8, 1941 when Japan hurled her mighty forces against the ABCD powers and proclaimed the War of Greater East Asia. In six months she smashed the combined strength of her Occidental foes and wiped out the pernicious vestiges of Anglo-American imperialism in East Asia—a wondrous feat that amazes the whole world. The saga of the war in the Philippines is a series of successive victories for Japanese arms.

By word and deed, Japan has shown her friendly attitude towards the Filipino people. . .It is to be hoped that the relations between Japanese and Filipinos will go on as they were in the past, based on solid foundations of mutual respect, sincere reciprocity, and friendly understanding.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chaper IX

Signs of Coming Upheaval (1929)

(Continued)

As has been already remarked, the years 1928 and 1929 witnessed an unprecedented awakening among the youths. The halting attitude of the Congress at Calcutta and the stale tactics of the Swarajists in the Legislatures roused the youths to a sense of their duty. The success of the first session of the Youth Congress at Calcutta served as an inspiration and a further impetus came from the undying example set by Jatindra Nath Das through his martyrdom.

Throughout 1929, youth and student organizations grew up all over Bengal, as well as branches of the Provincial Youth Association and Provincial Students' Association. Besides the political conferences held in different districts of Bengal from time to time, separate conferences for youths and for students began to be held from now onwards.

In other provinces too, the same phenomena were visible. In Poona, the Maharashtra Youth Conference was held and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presided over it. In Ahmedabad, the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference met in October 1929, and was presided over by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, sister-in-law of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who within a short time had become a popular figure among the youths.

Punjab Conference

In September, the first session of the Punjab Students' Conference was held in Lahore and was presided over by the writer. Following this, the Central Provinces Youth Conference was held in November at Nagpur and the Berar Students' Conference at Amraoti in December, both being presided over by the writer. In the Madras Presidency, too, similar conferences were held. At the end of the year, at Lahore, during the Congress Week, an All-India Congress of Students was held and was presided over by Pandit Madan Mohon Malaviya, the Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University.

The awakening among the youths was contemporaneous with a widespread unrest in the labor world and there were strikes all over the country. But the strike which unnerved the Government most was the textile strike which commenced in 1928 in Bombay, because it was conducted by a compact party of well educated men and women.

The employers and the Government made common cause in their efforts to break the strike and a large number of rowdy blacklegs were imported from outside for the purpose. When the strike showed signs of weakening, the Government struck hard. A round-up of trade union leaders holding advanced ideas was made simultaneously all over India in March, 1929, and thirty-one of them were brought to Meerut, near Delhi, for trial. They were brought to Meerut of all places for trial, probably because Meerut being a small town, there would be no public demonstration there and also because trial by jury does not obtain there. The trial dragged on for nearly four years and during this period, bail was refused to the accused, though repeatedly asked for. On January 16, 1933, judgment was delivered. Three of the accused were acquitted and the rest (excluding one who had died during the course of the trial) were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, from three years' imprisonment to transportation for life.

Nothing Was Done

The Meerut arrests were made when the Conservative Party was in power but in June, as a result of the General Election, the Labor Party came into office with Captain Wedgwood-Benn as the Secretary of State for India. It was expected that the Labor Party would do something for the Meerut prisoners but actually nothing was done.

Nevertheless, another move was taken by the Labor Cabinet in order to placate Indian Labor circles. As the Labor counterpart of the Simon Commission, a Royal Commission on Labor was appointed, with Whitley as Chairman. The Commission was to report on Labor conditions in India and the possible lines of amelioration.

It would have been in the fitness of things if a political campaign had been launched in 1929. It would have then synchronised with a movement in other spheres as well. But that was not to be. So there was only marking time in political circles.

In Bengal, the Congress Party was able to turn out the Ministers repeatedly. Disgusted with the Party's tactics, the Governor dissolved the Legislative Council in May and ordered a fresh election at once. The result was that the Congress Party came back with added strength and the Nationalist Moslems regained some of the seats they had lost at the last election.

Just before the election, judgment was delivered in a defamation suit brought against the Nationalist paper, Forward, by the East Indian Railway for publishing reports damaging to the Company about a railway accident near Calcutta. The court gave exemplary damages to the tune of Rs. 150,000 (Rs. 13½—£1 approximately), and it was expected that this would force the paper to close down. However, the next day Forward ceased to appear, but in its place another daily paper called Liberty was born. The Congress Party did not therefore have to suffer any inconvenience for want of an organ.

Sudden Change Takes Place

In June, the Labor Party came into power and Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, was invited to London for consultation, where he remained for some months. While he was there, a sudden change came over the Mahatma. At a meeting of the Congress Working Committee in July, a resolution was passed calling upon Congressmen to resign their seats in the Legislatures. No notice was given to the Congress Parties in the different Legislatures, nor was their opinion invited and the most surprising thing was the acquiescence of Pandit Motilal Nehru, who had been leading the Congress Party in the Assembly. The Pandit had in the month of May encouraged the Bengal Congress Party to fight the elections and had especially enjoined on them to recapture some of the Moslem seats.

When a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was held at Allahabad the same month, a strenuous opposition was put forward by the late J. M. Sengupta and the writer, both of whom were members of the Congress Working Committee. As a result of this opposition and also of the dissatisfaction expressed by the Congress Parties in the different Legislatures, the resolution regarding resignation from the Legislatures was rescinded and the whole matter was adjourned till the Lahore Congress in December.

Up till now it is a puzzle to many as to what happened between May and July to make Pandit Motilal Nehru change his front. Was he suddenly disappointed at the work put in by the Congress Parties in the Legislature? Was he faced with a revolt or a faction in his own Party in the Assembly and therefore wanted to dissolve it? Or did he want to put up a united front against the Left-Wingers who were growing more powerful, and for that reason wanted to placate the Mahatma by agreeing to his pet theory of Council-Boycott? In any case, there is no doubt that without the support of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Mahatma would never have forced his views on the Congress. And one has to remark with great regret that Pandit Motilal Nehru who was the only man who could influence the Mahatma either way at that time, did a positive disservice to his country by actively supporting the Mahatma in his policy of reviving the boycott of the Legislatures.

Boycott Harmful Here

The harmful effect of this boycott became more and more evident in the years to come. To say the least, it was tactically a great blunder to boycott the Legislatures when the new Constitution was under consideration, especially when it had been demonstrated the year before, that because of the presence of Congress men in the Assembly, that body had been able to repudiate the Simon Commission. The writer was among the few men who fought against the proposed boycott till the very last—but with the support of Pandit Motilal Nehru and subsequently of the late J. M. Sengupta, the Mahatma could easily carry the Congress with him and even Bengal could not put up an undivided opposition, as had been possible at the Allahabad meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in July, before the breach between the late Mr. Sengupta and the writer took place.

In August, a special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was called to decide who should preside over the ensuing Congress. In accordance with the Congress Constitution, the vast majority of the Provincial Congress Committee had nominated Mahatma Gandhi, but he declined to accept the nomination. The general feeling in Congress circles was that the honor should go to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. But the Mahatma decided to back the candidature of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

For the Mahatma the choice was a prudent one, but for the Congress Left Wing it proved to be unfortunate, because that event marked the beginning of a political rapprochement between the Mahatma and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Mahatma took a clever step in supporting the candidature of Pandit Jawaharlal

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

What Is 'Mito Learning'?

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part IV

What you may call the Bible of Mito Gaku is made up of the voluminous Dai Nihon-shi, fount of the so-called Mito Historical Learning. Mitsukuni's other works of literary and philological importance, and his intimate personal documents, including his letters, his own epitaph and Chu Chun-Shui's famous inscription on the back of Nanko's tomb at Minatogawa which he has adopted as his own. Add to these some of the characteristic writings connected with the eventful career of Rekko, ninth head of the Mito fief, and you have the sum-total of documentary contributions constituting Mito Gaku.

The doctrine pervading through them all is the "righteous morality," founded on Confucian teachings, notably of Sung commentators, known as Shushi-gaku, but it is adopted to the native ethical principles of Shinto which Mitsukuni has inherited from his father and uncle and from his independent study of the old vernacular literature and Shintoism.

Nipponism

In its practical application Mito Gaku takes two forms: one in relation to home administration and the other in relation to intercourse with foreign countries. The first is clarification of traditional ties between the Emperor and people—Taigi—which one may call "Sovereign-centrism." The second is what may be called for lack of a better term "Japan first" doctrine—Nationalism—which lies latent in times of peaceful intercourse but at a critical moment like the Meiji Restoration or the present time takes on a strong, even aggressive color. In one word, therefore, Mito Gaku is "Nipponism." Here again we feel the cramping inappropriateness of the term Mito Gaku with its partisan-like sound.

Nipponism, rightly understood by the sane majority of Japanese people, is not the Imperialism of the British or American variety. It implies no arrogant mood, or national conceit. Its central spirit is a just and fair recognition based on modest but dignified self-knowledge, that Japan has its place in the universal scheme. Every state, no less than individual, has, or ought to have, a center of gravity or its own axis to revolve on. Rich and poor, big and small, all have different destinies to fulfil according to their geographical positions and historical circumstances, each one being a free independent unit. If it allows itself to be pushed aside or ceases to be its own master, it forfeits its rights and loses its identity, finally achieving its own annihilation which cannot be the will of the creator.

British Imperialism

All this is very plain, but it will take on a vivid, flaming hue when the same formula is applied to the whole of Asia instead of only Japan. The slogan "Asia for the Asiatics," which has been heard in the East Asian region for the past one century, may appear, and indeed has been interpreted, as a "revolt of Asia"—a challenging gesture hurled in the face of Europe and America. It is nothing of the sort. It is merely a concise statement of an incontrovertible sentiment.

Early in the 19th century an extraordinary and unnatural idea crept into the bloated heads of some white people which may be summed up in such fantastic phrases as "Asia for Europe" or "Asia for the white race." You may espy it in Kipling's famous subtle words, the "white man's burden," "baser breeds without the law," "the twain shall never meet." etc. "Drunk with the sight of power," the British Empire, or the "Empire of England," as Disraeli once put it, came to labor under a strange hallucination that the trident of world dominion belonged to her, and that it was their heaven-sent duty to look after the "lesser breeds" according to their own light.

Some of these Imperialists were motivated no doubt by a certain political idealism, as we have reason to think Kipling himself was, but when words of self-vaunting Imperialism were once uttered it would be long before they were translated into acts of arrogant social conceit and unscrupulous political aggression. So it was with Englanders and their imitators that they came presently to imagine that "lesser breeds" existed for the benefit of superior breeds, just as "smaller insects exist in order to be eaten by bigger insects."

Asia's Idealism

No wonder that to the minds deluded with such ungodly Imperialism the slogan "Asia for the Asiatics" should have the alarmist sound of a "revolt," as if it were the voice of Nemesis crying for vengeance. The plain fact is that "Asia for the Asiatics" means nothing more nor less than what it says—the same as "What is mine is mine," or "I am master of my own house." A fairer or a more reasonable proposition no

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In the Freedom of the East,
Lies the Peace of the West

Nippon Times
Evening

We Fight With Firmness,
We Build With Kindness

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In News Spotlight

U.S. War Information Probe Due--Roosevelt Election Hope Periled

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—Revelation has been made that the American Office of War Information and its activities will be the major issue in the 1945 elections, by a New York correspondent of the London Daily Express according to reports from the British capital.

According to the correspondent, enemies of President Roosevelt are seeking to prove to the voters that his administration of the nation's war effort has been inefficient. It is reported that the Republican Party will demand an investigation of the Office of War Information and probably agitate for its curtailment if not for its total abolition.

According to the Daily Express, the threat of investigation has been made by Representatives William Ditter of Pennsylvania, and, says the correspondent, "Ditter is more than just another Congressman," for he is the chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee. The body works closely with the Republican National Committee which is headed by Harrison Spangler, the man responsible for winning the election.

Commenting on the first anniversary of the Roosevelt-Churchill conference aboard the ill-fated Prince of Wales and the Atlantic Charter which "frees the world from want," Ditters is quoted as describing it all as "sheer nonsense."

Director Elmer Davis and his lieutenants of the Office of War Information, according to the report, will "have to grin and take it." For if they talk back it will only add fire to the short temper of Congressional critics and, it is pointed out, it is Congress that holds the purse-string of the Office of War Information and it is zealous in use of that power.

Press Comments

Friday, August 20

ASAHI—Britain's Weaknesses

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Take Note, Churchill!

Britain's Weaknesses

ASAHI—The big enemy with whom we are at present confronted is the United States. We must not lose sight of the fact, however, that behind the spectacular activities of the United States and overshadowed by them, Britain is playing a quite active and realistic part. Germany is pitted against, besides the Soviet Union, this very Britain. We must also remember that in our policy of bringing up the peoples of East Asia the ultimate enemy is Britain. The United States is a gangster who is attempting to disturb the new order being completed by the Axis nations, but Britain is the master-mind behind all the evil schemes to frustrate the world construction efforts of the Axis.

There is nothing strange in the fact that Britain should be in such a position and should play such a part if we recall the traditional capacity with which it has pursued its world politics as commander of the minor nations, oppressor of the colonial peoples fighting for their independence, and upholder of the degenerated old order, a world Empire fattening on the toil of others. Nor must we forget the diplomatic cunning of Britain which after the last Great War made the United States withdraw from Europe in conjunction with France.

Europe now is in a flurried atmosphere of change over the Italian question. Pretending that the problem of Europe is its own, Britain, disregarding Italy's decision to continue the joint prosecution of war with Germany, considers it opportune moment for taking the first step toward "reconstruction" of Europe and is conceiving this move and that.

On the other hand, Britain, under the heavy pressure of war, is in the process of major political and economic reforms. The most marked cause of this is the fact that it is compelled to go hand in hand with the Soviet Union and another factor is that a People's Front influence is steadily rising at home. With these two basic factors as the pivotal center, the political field of Britain is presenting a most complicated and manifold aspect.

The remnants of the Chamberlain faction of the Conservative Party were ousted from the first line under the opprobrium of a Munich faction or Birmingham faction, while the Young Tories led by Churchill and Eden have come to the fore. Meanwhile, the leaders of the Labor Party, having entered the Cabinet, are tending to fall out with the rest of the party. Moreover, the pro-Soviet and anti-leader left-wingers of the party are spreading their influence over the labor unions and other extra-parliamentary labor party elements.

The coalition system of Britain is based thus on the opportunistic combination of varying political factions. Moreover, real wartime politics is being carried out outside Parliament with a great deal of say accorded the People's Front forces. Churchill seemingly wields a strong political strength but his dictatorial position is supported by his antecedents of pro-Soviet policy, cooperation with the Labor Party and anti-National Socialism, which have gained the approval of the labor class. His policy has been characterized by a trend toward alliance with the Soviet Union and social reform as seen in the Beverage Social Assurance Bill.

At the core, however, Churchill's policy remains imperialistic, the most militant possible. This makes us doubt if his camouflaged policy would remain long unexposed.

In fact, even now, antagonism between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union regarding the so-called European reconstruction issue is reported to be intensifying over the Italian question. It should also be noted that the People's Front and the labor class which is supporting it have come to have their say on foreign affairs which had hitherto been monopolized by the bureaucrats. Since the last Great War, the keynote of British diplomacy had been to shatter the Soviet policy of bolshevizing the world. Under the exigencies of war, however, Britain must now pursue a pro-Soviet and anti-German policy, making it impossible to revert to pre-war diplomacy. The callously realistic British politicians frankly admit this fact, and they are even inclined to the view that by allying themselves with the Soviet Union they could prevent the United States from encroaching on their European sphere of influence and retain their hold there. Most probably, the British will avoid any mechanical rupture with the Soviet Union but will rather make use of the alliance to maintain their European influence.

Having realized that only by a policy of dumping all principles overboard can it survive, Britain has decided that it may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamp. Thus in its policy toward Italy, in its European War policy and Greater East Asia War policy, it is now bending all the cunning and evil craft that it has accumulated over long years.

We would do well, therefore, to take full cognizance of this fact and to put our finger on the weaknesses of Britain in both domestic and foreign policies, formulating means sufficient to shatter its power and increasing the effectiveness of our armed struggle against it.

Take Note, Churchill!

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Is the United States a modest violet that it can remain in the shade of the anti-Axis camp so that the joint warfare may be successfully prosecuted? At least Roosevelt, as a result of a clash of

(Continued on Page 2)

Caterpillar Horde Invades New York Pestering Pest-Ridden Householders

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—Adding to the mounting inconveniences due to the war, swarms of caterpillars are making things miserable for householders in the two New York boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, according to dispatches from New York.

Various and numerous complaints are pouring into the offices of city authorities on the "third invasion."

New York has already experienced this summer an epidemic of flying cockroaches and hordes of green flies.

Much to the harassed citizens' exasperation, the City Health Department maintains that caterpillars are not their problem, while the Park Department refuses to be interested because the larvae of these insects come from trees on private property.

How the matter will be settled remains still a problem but, as the New Yorkers aptly put it, "Wotta pestiferous summer!"

AOKI STRESSES JOINT EFFORTS TO GAIN CAUSE

Tells China Press Japan's War Aims Remain Unchanged

Domei

NANKING, August 19.—The necessity of further strengthening collaboration between Japan and China for attainment of the common objective was stressed by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, in a press interview given to Chinese and Japanese newspapermen at 5:30 p.m. today at the official residence of Japanese Ambassador Masayuki Tani.

"During the past year," declared Minister Aoki, "the world situation has seen considerable changes, but Japan's resolve to win the war and establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere remains as firm as ever. In order to realize the emancipation of East Asia and to establish a New Order, it has become increasingly necessary to strengthen further the collaboration between China and Japan.

Pushing Aid Promise

"In January this year, marking the entry of the National Government of China in the war, Japan proclaimed its basic principle to help China complete its independence and to support the National Government for its development, and has hitherto striven hard to realize its proclaimed policy. We have cooperated with new China in its national reconstruction by taking various measures such as the retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights concerning taxation.

"The National Government, on the other hand, since its declaration of war on the United States and Britain in January this year, has had its political influence remarkably strengthened under President Wang Ching-wei's guidance, and has striven to enhance the national spirit of the populace for increased production. In close collaboration with Japan, the Nanking Government has forged ahead for the prosecution of the common war, attaining remarkable results. Japan expresses its profound respect and gratitude toward the National Governments for all these endeavors.

Nippon Forces Thanked

"Again, I tender my deep thanks to the Japanese Army and Naval Forces stationed in China, as well as to Japanese officials and civilians here for their cooperative efforts exerted in realizing the Home Government's policies.

"On visiting China again, I earnestly desire that both the Chinese and Japanese peoples, well cognizant of the future of all the nations and peoples in East Asia, will further solidify the bonds of collaboration among themselves and forge ahead toward realization of their common aim."

After the press conference, Minister Aoki conferred with Japanese Ambassador to Nanking Masayuki Tani on urgent problems at 6:30 p.m. and then listened to a report on prevailing conditions subsequent to retrocession of the International Settlement at Shanghai and relinquishment of extraterritoriality, from Japanese Minister Tateki Horiuchi.

He was guest of honor at a banquet tendered by Ambassador Tani at 7:30 p.m. at his official residence.

7 U.S. Aluminum Plants Hit by Labor Shortage

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 18.—Seven aluminum manufacturing plants with a potential total monthly capacity of almost 10,000 tons, which were erected several months ago on the western coast of the United States, have not yet been able to start operations because of labor shortage, according to officials of the War Production Board, it is reported from Washington.

It is recalled that the Government gave preferential supplies of materials for the construction of those factories, because it desired to increase aluminum production.

168 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, August 19.—German forces on the Eastern Front shot down 168 enemy planes in the battles fought on August 17 and 18, according to German military authorities.

WICHIT DEPARTS ON FORMAL TRIP IN MANCHOUKUO

Concludes Official Visit in Japan; Busy Schedule Prepared

Concluding their official visit in Japan successfully, the Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan and his suite have left Tokyo and are now visiting Manchoukuo at the invitation of the Imperial Manchoukuo Government.

On the day of their arrival in Hsingking, Minister Wichit and his suite are to sign their names in the visitors book of the Imperial Palace and later attend an informal dinner to be given by the Thai Minister to Manchoukuo, Colonel Virayodha.

His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo will graciously grant an audience to Minister Wichit on the second day of his sojourn in Hsinking, and thereafter the Thai Foreign Minister will be accorded the honor of an Imperial luncheon.

Calls on the Premier and the Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo and on General Yoshijiro Umezu, the Japanese Ambassador to Hsinking and concurrently the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, are scheduled for the afternoon of the same day. Later, Minister Wichit is to receive a visit from the Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo and to attend a dinner to be given in his honor by the Prime Minister.

Visits to the Shrine dedicated to the memory of the Founders of Manchoukuo, and to the Monument of the National Heroes, are featured on the program for the third day, which also includes a luncheon to be given in honor of the Thai visitors by General Umezu; a tea party sponsored by the Thai envoy, Colonel Virayodha, and an official dinner by the Premier of Manchoukuo.

On their way back to Thailand, Minister Wichit and his party will also stop over at Hoten, where they are to inspect industrial plants such as the Manchurian Optical Industry Company and the Manchu-Mongolian Wool Mill Company, and to attend a dinner to be given in their honor by the Governor of Hoten. They will also visit Anzan where they will inspect the Showa Steel Works and attend a dinner to be given by the new President of the South Manchurian Railway Company.

Seen Off by Vice-Ministers

On their departure from Tokyo, a cordial send off was accorded Minister Wichit-Wathakan and his suite, including Saga Nilakamhaeng, Director of the Political Affairs Department; Wong Phinit Aksom, Director of the Commercial Department; Kuat Sucharitkun, Political Secretary to the Minister; M. L. Picthip Malakun, Director of the Etiquette Section, and Withun Wathanaprida, Secretary, all of the Thai Foreign Ministry; and M.C. Phisit Disaphong Disakun, Vice-Director of the Liaison Office of the Thai Government.

Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto; Foreign Vice-Minister Shun-ichi Matsumoto; Counsellor Ko Ishii of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Chilean Socialists End Support to Rios Regime

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 18.—The Chilean Socialist Party decided to stop supporting the present Chilean Cabinet, headed by President Juan Antonio Rios, during a special general meeting held today at Santiago, according to reports from that city.

The Socialist Party immediately instructed party members who were holding positions of provincial governors and other offices to resign immediately. With loss of the Socialist Party's support, the Rios cabinet is facing a serious crisis.

Franco-Hoare Talk Due

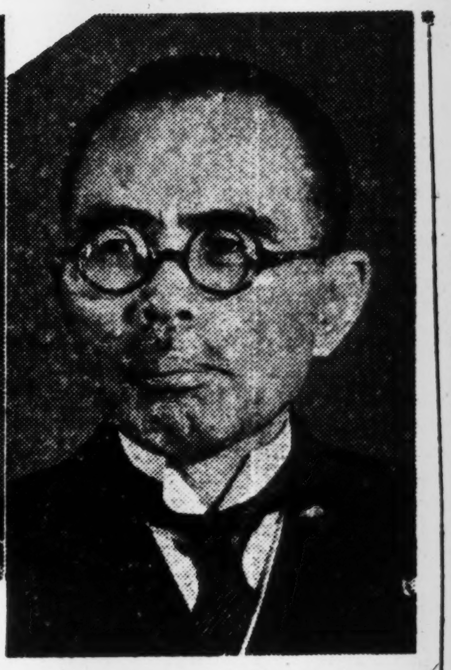
Domei

LISBON, August 19.—The British Government today announced that Ambassador to Madrid, Sir Samuel Hoare, is expected to hold a conference shortly with General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, London reports.

General Franco, meanwhile, is expected to invite Foreign Minister General Francisco G. Jordana, War Minister General Asensio and other Cabinet ministers and officials to his villa in Northern Spain shortly for a conference, according to a Madrid report.

Nippon-Thai Treaty On Malai-Shan Area Signed at Bangkok

Premier Songkhram



Ambassador Tsubokami

Thai Incorporation of New Territory Given Formal Recognition by Japan--New Pact to Be Effective From Today

Formal conclusion of the Japan-Thai Treaty concerning the new Thai territories in Malai and the Shan region between Thai Premier, Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram, and Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, Teiji Tsubokami, was announced by the Board of Information at 11:50 a.m. today. Issued simultaneously was the official text of the new treaty. The Board of Information announcement and full text of the newly-signed treaty follow:

"Following the conversations between General Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister of Japan, and Field Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram, Prime Minister of Thailand, on July 4 of this year, the Governments of the two countries have been engaged in negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty between Japan and Thailand concerning the territories of Thailand in the Malai and Shan regions. Having reached an agreement on the draft treaty, the treaty was signed today, August 20, 1943, at Bangkok between Mr. Teiji Tsubokami, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Thailand, and Field Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram, Prime Minister and acting Minister of Foreign Affairs.

TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND THAILAND
CONCERNING THE TERRITORIES
OF THAILAND IN MALAYA
AND SHAN REGION

"The Government of the Empire of Japan and the Royal Government of Thailand,

"Being unshakably determined, in close cooperation between the two countries, to prosecute the common war against the United States of America and the British Empire to its successful conclusion and to establish the Greater East Asia based on justice, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Article 1.

"Japan recognizes the incorporation into the territories of Thailand of the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah and Perlis and the islands belonging to those States.

Article 2.

"Japan recognizes the incorporation into the territories of Thailand of the States of Kentung and Mongpan in the Shan Region.

Article 3.

"Japan will cease the administration which it at present exercises in the territories specified in the two foregoing Articles within sixty days from the date of coming into force of the present Treaty.

Article 4.

"The frontiers of the territories specified in the Articles 1 and 2 shall be in accordance with the boundaries of the States as at the date of the signing of the present Treaty.

Article 5.

"The matters of detail for the execution of the present Treaty shall be decided through consultations between the Authorities concerned of the two countries.

Article 6.

"The present Treaty shall come into force on the date of its signature."

Fond Dreams Realized

Domei

BANGKOK, August 20.—The inclusion of the four northern Malai states and the two Shan states into Thai territory was formerly realized today, in accordance with the promise given by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo on his visit to Thailand recently. With her dreams of long years' standing fulfilled, Thailand's position has become more and more stabilized and strengthened.

By the revolutions of June 20, 1932, and that of the same day the following year, the people of Thailand laid the foundations of a construction of a Thailand for Thais freed from the American, British and Dutch influence.

Adopting a neutral policy internationally, Thailand sought internally to strengthen her defense, maintain peace and order, stabilize the livelihood of her people, develop domestic industries and disseminate education among her people. Japan's resolute stand in the Manchurian Incident impressed Thailand very favorably as she was devoting her entire strength for the perfection of her national structure as an independent nation.

Outwardly, Thai neutrality was recognized by the conclusion of a Non-Aggression Pact with Great Britain and with France drawn up at the same time that the Treaty between Japan and Thailand concerning the continuance of friendly relations was concluded, and connected with this, the controversy over the Thai-French Indo-China border was settled by arbitration. In the short interval of eight years since the national revolution, Thailand had driven out oppressive American-British influences and

(Continued on Page 2)

THEIN PLEDGES SOLID EFFORTS

First Envoy to Japan Aims at Bolstering Nippon-Burma Tie-Up

Domei

RANGOON, August 19.—"I will strive to strengthen further the cooperation between Japan and Burma based on the Pact of Alliance signed between the two countries, on the spirit of which Burma has been founded," declared Dr. Thein Maung, who was formally appointed first Burmese Ambassador to Tokyo today.

"I consider it a supreme honor to have been named first Burmese envoy to Japan," said Dr. Maung. "At the same time, I feel keenly the weighty responsibility imposed upon me.

"Personally, I should like to proceed to my post at once. However, as I am now engaged in drawing up the budget of the new Government for the coming fiscal year, and also in preparations for establishment of the Burmese National Bank, which is quite urgent in view of the present financial conditions of our country, I will not be able to leave for Japan until next month.

"During my two previous visits to Japan, I met and became friendly with some prominent figures in Japan's financial circles. I hope I can make the acquaintance of more celebrities in political and financial circles when I am in Tokyo."

U Set Is Successor

Domei

RANGOON, August 19.—With selection of Finance Minister Thein Maung as first Burmese Ambassador to Japan, U Set, Mayor of Rangoon and Privy Councilor, will be appointed his successor. Formal announcement of both appointments is expected to be made soon.

U set is a reputed financial authority, having been Director of the Indian Savings Bank, and Director

(Continued on Page 2)

Egypt, Portugal Sign Agreement on Trade

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—The Egyptian and Portuguese Governments signed today at Cairo a trade agreement to increase exchange of goods between the two countries, according to Cairo reports.

Under the new agreement, Portugal will purchase cotton, calcium and other products from Egypt, while Egypt will import synthetic butter, canned fish, cork, dried fruits and other supplies from Portugal.

Shipment of goods between the two countries will be made between Egyptian ports on the Red Sea and Lourenco Marques, Portuguese port on the east coast of Africa.

CORDELL HULL NOW IN QUEBEC

Will Attend Talks; Herald Tribune Says Meeting Is a Farce

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 19.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull arrived at Quebec today. He is expected to attend the Quebec conference to discuss various political problems facing the anti-Axis camp, according to reports from Quebec.

Conference Criticized

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—The Herald Tribune, delivering its editorial broadside against the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Quebec, declared today, "We set the stage for another dramatic Roosevelt-Churchill conference with battalions of cameramen on the scene. Some important work is no doubt being done in the wings but there is every promise of a lot of large, meaningless and high-sounding public statements forthcoming to keep the customers happy till next time," according to reports from New York.

The paper particularly flayed American foreign policy for the fact that Premier Stalin was not among those present at the meeting. The Herald Tribune reportedly issued a warning that "the public is growing less easily impressed by the Roosevelt-Churchill versions."

Meanwhile, the New York Times also reportedly warned that it is imperative that any Anglo-American agreement reached at Quebec be broad and definite so that Moscow will have a clearer understanding of where the United States stands.

Dinner Party Held

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 19.—Canadian Premier Mackenzie King invited to dinner last night President and Mrs. Roosevelt, British Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and other British and Amer-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Oil Pipe Line Completed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 17.—A great oil pipe line, extending 1,253 miles from Longview, Texas, to Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, crossing the Appalachian Mountain range, was completed on August 13 according to reports from Washington.

This pipe line will be eventually extended to Jersey City, New Jersey, and the oil carried by the pipe will be refined in the New York City district. The pipe is 24 inches in diameter, and oil will be sent at a speed of four miles an hour. When the entire line is completed, 300,000 barrels of oil will be transported daily.

WAR FLASH

Air Clash Over Messina

Domei

BERLIN, August 19.—German bomber planes encountered a group of numerically superior anti-Axis fighter planes over the Straits of Messina early this morning, and after a fierce battle shot down at least nine enemy bombers, the German Air Ministry announced today. Also, yesterday afternoon, German fighter planes brought down one two-motored hydroplane, and also heavily damaged one Liberator type bomber in the Atlantic. The damaged Liberator bomber was seen aflame and is believed to have crashed. In the Atlantic, German bomber units attacked one enemy cargo ship of 5,000 tons, and set it aflame. She is believed to have subsequently sunk. One four-engined Martin hydroplane which was guarding the cargo ship was shot down.

Coast Guns Open Fire

Domei

BERLIN, August 19.—German Coast Artillery Corps at Cape Gris Nez on the Straits of Dover discovered at about 4 p.m., today, a group of British naval ships cruising in nearby waters, and immediately opened fire, but the British quickly escaped westward, under cover of smoke screens, the German navy authorities announced today.

DEGAULLE GAINS REBEL CONTROL

Giraud Seen Ousted In Bitter Scramble For Factional Power

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—General Charles de Gaulle has at last seized the political and military powers in the "French Committee for National Liberation" and the National Defense Committee, thus putting an end to General Henri Giraud's political career, according to a recent issue of the British weekly, "Observer."

"In Britain and the United States," the magazine states, "three observations have been advanced regarding the French Committee for National Liberation. The first, which has been insisted upon by Leftist elements, is that Giraud is politically ambitious. The second is to the effect that London and Washington intend to utilize Giraud to offset De Gaullist influence, while the third is that civil officials in the Committee will finally assume powers overriding both Giraud and de Gaulle.

"Recent developments, however, have proved the falsity of these observations. De Gaulle exposed the fact that he was utilizing the Committee to expand his political influence when addressing the French rebel army on August 2. He declared that members of the army will continue to exist as crusaders under the banner of the Rollaine Cross, the De Gaullist standard.

"It must be noted, in this connection, that members of the Committee are not elected, but appointed. Then, because the Committee has no division of administrative and legislative departments, there can be no constitutional measure of restraint against its activities.

"The De Gaullist camp demands the recognition of the Liberation Committee by anti-Axis countries. The Soviet Union, sympathetic from the first toward the De Gaullists for their Leftist inclination, is inclined to recognize the Committee, but the Washington Government hesitates. As regards the London Government, the British Foreign Office insists upon recognizing it, but Prime Minister Churchill will not give his consent."

Nippon-Thai Pact On New Territory Formally Signed

(Continued from Page 1)

gained for herself international equality and independence of her legal rights.

Then, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Thailand concluded a military pact with Japan and declaring war against America and Britain is now advancing for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

National educational plans based on the political education advocated by Premier Phibun are also being steadily pushed to eradicate illiteracy. In the industrial field, Thai self-maintenance structure is rapidly being strengthened through the modern system of state control of industrial development and by the efficient employment of her great human resources.

Plunging from the Thai-French Indo-China border controversy into the War of Greater East Asia, Thailand effected rapid perfection of her national defense, and today the crack units of Thai military forces have taken their stand against Chungking along her northern borders.

Thailand's remarkable progress and expansion owes much to the keen preception of the world situation by Premier Phibun, and to the assistance rendered by Japan under the great ideal of all the races of Greater East Asia occupying their rightful places.

Three New Laws Passed

Domei

BANGKOK, August 19.—The Thai Assembly, following continuous and heated debates since August 5, yesterday passed three important laws, namely, the laws on extermination of illiteracy, amended emergency financial regulations and special treatment toward the Mohammedans.

The measure on extermination of illiteracy calls for a taxation of less than five bahts on all adults between the ages of 20 to 45 who are unable to read or write the Thai language.

The amended emergency financial regulations stipulates that all banks in Thailand must hold at the end of each business day government bonds amounting from 10 to 25 per cent (9 to 45 per cent in the original bill) of the last deposit balance and 40 per cent of its cash reserve and the average deposits.

The Mohammedans had hitherto been permitted to register their many wives, but the present law will hereafter permit the registration of one wife only.

NUMEROUS ENEMY WARSHIPS and merchant vessels which had been sunk in our lightning campaigns or were scuttled by the enemy in their hurried retreat from various parts of the Southern Regions are now being refloated and repaired by our salvage experts and shipbuilding engineers. Many of these refloated and repaired ships are already engaged in shipping activities in Greater East Asia. Above is shown one small ship resurrected from the sea bottom, and at left, is a diver submerging for salvage work.

Italo-Reich Aim Seen Unchanged; Enemy's Disappointment Evident

"Since the political retreat of Fascism in Italy on July 25, there have successively taken place important events such as the conference at the Reichsfuehrer's Headquarters, the meeting between German and Italian Foreign Ministers, and the Anglo-American parley in Canada. Militarily also, there have taken place such events as the bombings of Hamburg and Rome, the onslaught of the Soviet forces, and the Axis forces' withdrawal from Sicily. The time, apparently, has thus arrived for us to make serious examination of and pass correct judgment on the external and internal movements developing in Europe, consequent to those world developments, says a Madrid dispatch to the Asahi.

In the observations of neutral nations who are much misguided by Anglo-American propaganda, we find such a view that "the war will last till the end of next year at the most," and even such an extreme view that "the war in Europe will end within the current year."

Opinions Given

However, neutral observers, on the whole, maintain the following view:

The political change in Italy has been occasioned as a result of a breakdown in domestic administration, due to such factors as (1) the Italian people's aversion to totalitarianism, (2) difficulty in the people's living, and (3) anti-Axis bombings of Rome and other cities which were naturally anticipated.

On the occasion of the meeting between German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Italian Foreign Minister Raffaele Guariglia on August 6 in northern Italy, the latter assured the former that Premier Mussolini's retirement was due to a domestic administrative issue and that there could be no change in Italy's foreign policy or in Italo-German relations. Hearing those assurances given, Ribbentrop reportedly pledged Germany's positive co-operation to Italy.

In the face of such an adverse development as the Axis withdrawal from Sicily, the Italian leaders, it must be claimed, have directed great efforts for defense of Europe. But America and Britain who were unwarrantably overjoyed over the new development have now begun denouncing the King of Italy and the new Italian Premier Marshal Badoglio and propagandizing that they will invade the Italian mainland as a natural sequel to their occupation of Sicily. The fact, however, is that the Anglo-American powers are disappointed over Italy's determination to continue resistance, and they are thus pushing machinations on the Balkan States and Germany. At the same time they have carried out blind bombings on Hamburg and Ploesti. The radio and the press in America and Britain, quoting "the Dark Day of Ludendorf" in the last World War, are desiring an internal disturbance in Germany.

However, a Spanish newspaper correspondent who recently returned here from Berlin reported as follows:

Sure of Victory

"The latest conferences at the Reichsfuehrer's Headquarters, with the various provincial chiefs in Germany attending, have been discussing, in the main, the internal defense of Europe. From neutral quarters there have emanated reports of a separate peace being likely to be concluded between Germany and the Soviet Union. But Germany, whose policy is to prosecute the war with the Soviets to a victorious finish is examining the whole war situation. No stir or vacillation whatever is discernible on the part of the German military authorities and the German Government leaders. They are confident of final victory."

The same reporter regarded the "November offensive" of Germany as possible. To justify his supposition, he stated that Germany is now engaged in improving its U-boats to cope with the anti-submarine tactics of the Anglo-American side and that about November Germany will complete its plan of mass-producing up-to-date aircraft. He foretold that Germany will initiate an offensive with strong modern arms and aircraft this fall.

Then, the sixth parley between Roosevelt and Churchill at Quebec is claiming close attention. According to reliable information, the original plan in this conference was to invite Premier Stalin to Newfoundland to hold a three-leader conference. Approached with this proposal, the then Soviet Ambassador to London Maiky went to Moscow for consultation. However, Premier Stalin turned down the proposal because he had not been formally invited. As a result of the meeting between Roosevelt and Churchill at Hyde Park, it is held likely that the British side will send Foreign Minister Eden to Moscow, and the American side, Undersecretary of State Welles or Secretary of State Hull himself. America and Britain seem to be uneasy over Premier Stalin sticking to the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact.

In Spain, groundless reports were circulated for a while concerning Soviet-Japanese relations following the conference of the German military Headquarters. In all cases, Spanish circles were deluded by desperate Anglo-American machinations to pit the Soviet Union against Japan.

Pointing out the Anglo-American disappointment over the Soviet attitude, the unexpectedly serious Anglo-American losses in the Sicilian campaign and the Soviet demand for the development of a second front disregarding the Anglo-American offensive in the Mediterranean, news dispatches from Washington, London and New York observe that the question at the Roosevelt-Churchill conference would be the Italian situation, machinations on Europe, recognition of the French regime in North Africa, aid-Chungking measures, landing operations on French mainland, and full-fledged bombings on Japan.

Cordell Hull Now in Quebec

(Continued from Page 1)

ican high military officials now in Quebec, according to reports from that city.

Also present at the dinner were Field-Marshal Sir John G. Dill, General Sir Allan Brooke, Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, General Sir Hastings Ismay and others of Britain; General George C. Marshall, Lieutenant-General Henry H. Arnold, Admiral William Leahy and others of the United States.

Propaganda Going Full Blast

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 19.—Regarding the Quebec conference, anti-Axis propaganda machines have launched rigorous psychological warfare.

A Reuter correspondent in Washington today reported:

"Authoritative Washington circles are convinced that the anti-Axis forces have now only to wait for an order from the joint high command to launch landing operations on the Italian mainland, which, they believe, will be issued shortly. The principle, "One job at one time," has already become extinct. Well-informed quarters opine that anti-Axis forces will start their offensive against Western Europe soon in parallel with the landing operations on Italy.

"However, a different opinion is advanced by a certain person well informed on military affairs. He says: 'The British mainland has been the largest operational base for the anti-Axis forces from the outset of the current war. The offensive against the Italian mainland is, of course, important, but an all-out offensive must be launched against the Germans from Western Europe. Because a failure in the landing operations would entail grave results, however, anti-Axis forces will not attempt landings on Northern France, Belgium or Holland before time is fully ripe, no matter how clamorously the Soviet Union may demand the formation of a second front.' "

Thein Pledges Solid Efforts

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Finance Bureau of the former Burmese Government.

Choice Is Acclaimed

Domei

RANGOON, August 19.—The Burmese vernacular, "The Sun," hailing the appointment of Thein Maung as the most suitable man for the post as first Burmese Ambassador to Japan, expressed confidence in the new envoy who is destined to play a highly important role in furthering understanding between the two nations.

It pointed out that Thein Maung is by no means a novice in international affairs as he has visited Japan as well as Europe in various official capacities. As former Commerce Minister and head of the Burma Trade Federation for a number of years, Thein Maung, furthermore, is thoroughly conversant with Burma's economic condition and foreign trade. With these assets, plus his genial personality which has won him many friends, there is no doubt that he will contribute greatly to the future of Japan-Burma friendly relations, the paper concluded.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

his megalomania with his stark realism, will be driven to fury and is bound to collide with an iron wall nothing can remove. Wendell Willkie in his "One World" points out that the Roosevelt Cabinet on account of its many blunders has brought on internal dissension which is threatening the living of the people and has sacrificed many lives and much property to its mistaken world policy, driving the nation to misery. If the war lasts until 1944, the Roosevelt regime will face a grave crisis.

We are not forgetting, of course, Willkie's preparatory broadside for the coming election. But Churchill would do well to ponder over these words of Willkie's. Roosevelt is now feverishly in search of some astounding news with which to clinch his presidential vote next year. He was about to cry out in triumph over the Italian campaign when the Soviet Union repudiated its value as a second front, a flea on an ass's hind leg.

Meanwhile, the manpower resources of America is fast drying up. Public opinion has been roused over the "drafing of papa" and the employment of Negro labor in the munition plants is increasing the racial friction. The Detroit and Harlem riots are not events to be slighted when it is realized that the United States must more and more depend on Negro labor.

While it boasts that it has built 10,480,000 tons of the shipping in the last seven months, it has announced a loss of 11,000,000 tons in the initial year of the war. This shows the utter difficulty of developing a major campaign in Europe. The labor unions are now putting up a joint front and under John Lewis' leadership are moving toward a political voice in American affairs.

Roosevelt is currying the favors of the officers and men of the American army by promising various gifts after the war, but it has been pointed out that the gifts will be bought with the taxes paid by the officers and men themselves. Thus Roosevelt is steadily forfeiting the popularity he had once commanded. If Churchill intends to share Roosevelt's doom, well and good. He should be prepared to be judged with relentless fury by the American people, in company with Roosevelt.

Wichit Departs On Formal Trip In Manchoukuo

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese Embassy in Bangkok who accompanied Minister Wichit during his trip from Bangkok to Tokyo and during his sojourn in Japan; the adjutants-general of the Army and Navy Ministers; the staff of the Thai Embassy in Tokyo and other Thai residents as well as many others were bade farewell to the Thai Foreign Chief and his suite.

On the eve of his departure for Manchoukuo, the Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan broadcast a speech which was transmitted to Thailand and other countries over the network of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, and in which he reaffirmed the determination of the people of Thailand to fight through the War of Greater East Asia shoulder to shoulder with Japan until ultimate victory would be achieved. The English version of Minister Wichit's speech reads as follows:

"During the time when the whole world is engaged in terrible warfare and more than half of the population of the world are fighting for their destiny and future, Thailand, although a small country, has also taken part in the fight. The war is being conducted with great ferocity.

Axis Fighting for Justice

"The people who are engaged in fighting may be divided into two parties. One party is fighting for justice, for the restoration of freedom, and for their just existence as free and cultured people. They fight with confidence in the justice of their cause. The other party is made up of those who have held sway in the world for a long time. These countries feel that their power is on the decline, and hence they are trying to resist, in order to maintain that power and to retain their position over humanity.

"Greater East Asia, composed of over a thousand million people, has long been subjected to the influence of those countries who set themselves up as masters of the world. Independence and freedom are the things which Asiatic peoples desire and are always seeking. On many occasions, the heroes of Asia made great sacrifices for the restoration of their independence, but the right moment had not yet arrived.

"That moment arrived on December 8, 1941, when the Japanese Empire declared war on Great Britain and America and led the one billion Asiatics to stand up and fight for the existence and future of Asia. The Japanese armed forces met with success in their fighting in every direction, and in a brief period of three to four months the influence of Great Britain had been removed from China, the Philippines, Java, Malaya, and Burma.

Fell to Japanese Onslaught

"Great Britain and America could not resist the effective striking power of Japan. Great Britain's best warships such as the Prince of Wales which she believed was unsinkable, were sent to the bottom of the sea in two days from the declaration of war. The fortress of Singapore on which Great Britain spent a hundred million pounds and which took as many as ten years to build fell to the onslaught of Japan after a short time.

"As their military power and armaments proved no match for those of Japan, Great Britain and America had only one weapon left: propaganda, which they employed to the utmost. This propaganda was to the effect that Japan entered the war with the purpose of occupying Asia and keeping the whole of Asia under her power, and also accused Japan of causing misery to Asiatic people in general. Japan has countered this propaganda by her actions which clearly demonstrate that her real purpose is to achieve the welfare and independence of Asia.

"Japan has helped China to receive back the international settlements, has assisted Thailand to regain her long cherished territories, has helped Burma to attain her independence, and is doing all she can for the independence of the Philippines which is expected to be announced soon. Japan has also energetically given aid to India in her struggle for independence. As regards other territories under occupation of the Imperial Forces, Japan has been doing her utmost to elevate the welfare of the people.

"Such being the case, the enemy propaganda which is their last weapon has been completely destroyed. The entire people of Asia are sensible of and can clearly perceive the good intention of Japan and have been giving their co-operation. Because Asia is a continent rich both in man power and in natural resources, the Asiatic people are able to fight this war, no matter how long it will last.

"During my present visit to this country, I have had opportunities of seeing all sorts of activities which gave me confidence in the strength and efficiency of Japan to prosecute the war to its end and achieve decisive victory. I am confident in the glorious future of Asia including that of my beloved Thailand. We are now toiling hard, but we know very well that our present hard work will yield fruit for the benefit and permanent glory of the Asiatic people for many hundred years to come. We are therefore glad to work hard and to continue the fight until victory."

MANCHOU PLAN BEING STUDIED

Third Year Program Of Five-Year Plan Now Under Scrutiny

Domei

HSINKING, August 19.—Plans are now being drawn up for the third year of Manchoukuo colonization and development under the Second Five Year Plan by the Development Bureau of the Manchoukuo Government after duly considering the negotiations between pertinent authorities of both Japan and Manchoukuo and the national budget compilation of Manchoukuo.

In order to defend and to maintain peace and order along the northern borders and to attain increase of production, greatest importance will be attached to the two points of colonization and increase of production in the next year's plans. With regard to colonization, much hope is being placed on the encouragement of emigration to Manchoukuo from Japan of those transferring to other vocations from the medium and small business enterprises.

As for the regions to be colonized, northeastern Manchoukuo, the center of Manchoukuo's food production, will be given the greatest stress. Chientao, Muntankiang and Tungan Provinces will be given first preference. It is planned to colonize these regions chiefly by volunteers corps.

The Manchoukuoan authorities are also drawing up concrete plans for the increase of farms in order to employ the services of the Manchoukuo Construction Service Corps, which has been effective as one strong component on the increased production front. The number of persons is estimated to be twice that of this year's 7,950. The number of farms will be increased fourfold as compared to 17 of this year.

Also, as marking the adoption of epochal service-to-the-nation system, the people's service-to-the-nation corps of Manchoukuo will be directed toward the improvement and cultivation of land and other agricultural phases. Every measure will be taken to assure the attainment of Manchoukuo's development and increased production structure.

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Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
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Wire Service Reopened

Domei

ZURICH, August 19.—Telephone and telegraphic connections between Italy and Switzerland have been suspended since dawn on Monday. The telegraphic service

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6 Sumiyosi-tyo, Yamato-ku.
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Shanghai
1324 North Szechuen Road.

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
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